ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT ABROAD

It is becoming more and more apparent that American chemical and dye manufacturers will not only confront the competition of German manufacturers after the war, but English, French, Swiss and Japanese as well. All of these countries seem to be making strides in manufacturing chemicals and dyes, particularly Switzerland and Japan, while England is making fair headway and France has plans well under way which may develop into something tangible soon.

The Japanese are not saying much about their efforts in chemical manufacture, but it is well known that they are successfully making a number of coal-tar chemicals, which are largely being used at home or exported to Russia. At present, and possibly for some time to come, Japan will not become a factor in this country's chemical trade because of the high freight rates from the Orient. But eventually this competition will come and we must be prepared to meet it. The Swiss have established their chemical and dye industry at Basle on a much larger scale since the war and are receiving much encouragement from England in this enterprise. In England the British Dyes, Ltd., is making substantial progress under Government supervision and subsidy, but whether this concern will for some time to come be able to take care of more than the home demand for chemicals and dyes remains yet to be seen.

In France there seems to be a genuine movement on foot to convert many of the munition plants into chemical laboratories after the war. A number of chemicals, formerly of German manufacture, such as metol, hydroquinone, aspirin, phenacetin, pyramidon and antipyrine, are now being made by the Societe des Usines du Rhone under Government control. The aniline and phenol are being supplied by the Government. None of the above-mentioned products can now be exported, but presumably France will at least be able to make enough of these to supply them to her colonies after the war.

America has a substantial lead on all competitors of Germany in chemical and dye manufacture, but we may have something to fear if all of the countries now engaging in this industry are successful in their present efforts.

OUR NEGLECT OF DETAILS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Unless the manufacturers and exporters of the United States give heed to the minor, and to them, seemingly trivial requests of their foreign customers, the greater part of the export business that this country is now enjoying will be lost to us at the conclusion of the European war. It is upon these very things, the minor and apparently unimportant, and their anxiety to please, that the nations of Europe may base their success in securing a strangle hold on the world's business in so many lines of trade and especially in the drug and chemical lines. The efficient manner in which the business interests of this country handle the difficult and intricate problems of big business challenges the admiration of the world, and that

the smaller details should be so persistently overlooked is beyond their comprehension. And in this latter respect the drug and chemical interests are looked upon as the worst offenders.

No attention is paid to the demands of a South American customer, for instance, that his goods be packed in paper packages instead of wooden boxes, or that the individual bales and boxes of his shipment be marked with a band of blue or yellow paint or any other color that he may designate. These requests are probably regarded as the vagaries of the unenlightened and superstitious and are therefore disregarded. No allowances, apparently, are made for the different business methods or manners and customs of the people of other nations. We fail absolutely in that most essential factor in the establishment of amicable relations between the American producer and the foreign consumer—ascertaining the viewpoint of the other fellow.

It may be found that in some countries a duty is charged on weight, hence the desire of a customer in that country for less weight in his cargo and a request to the manufacturer for paper instead of wooden containers. In another port all incoming freight may be piled in some big room or warehouse, to be rummaged and gone over by the consignee in an effort to locate his goods. What more simple and expedient means of identification than a certain design painted in certain colors on his packages? Because black, the color of mourning in the United States, has no particular significance to us when used in any other way, is no reason why we should disregard the request of a Chinese customer to eliminate white, which is the color of mourning in his country, from his consignments.

In other lines of trade in this country a particular effort is being made to see things as the man in the other country sees them, but in the drug and chemical trade, except in only a few instances, this most essential detail seems to have been neglected. And the permanence of our export trade, which will be the very life of our chemical industry after the war, depends upon just such details. It has been said that on account of this neglect foreign customers, particularly those of South America, are but waiting the conclusion of the European war to again resume commercial relations with the countries of that continent.

CONGRESS AND THE WEBB BILL

The "short session" of the Sixty-fourth Congress will convene in Washington on December 4. One of the most important bills to come up for action is that introduced at the recent session by Representative Webb legalizing combinations of American manufacturers for export trade. Despite the fact that this bill had the support of business interests generally as well as the approval of the Administration it failed to pass. The House voted its approbation of the measure but the Senate, in the press of other important matters, did not find the time to give it the serious attention it deserves, and as a result adjournment was taken without any action. It is understood that there is no strong opposition to the bill among members of the Senate, it being favored alike by Republicans and Democrats, and should not fail of passage before the end of this year. If Congress passes this bill it will merely be following the precedents it has already established in permitting National banks to combine for foreign business and in legalizing combinations among American steamship lines that engage in foreign trade.

There is another pending bill of extreme importance to many readers of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS which is likely to come up at the next session, and that is the measure requiring truthfulness in labels. This bill will probably be subject to considerable modification before passage, but its general tenor will remain unchanged in that it will make misbranding of any kind unlawful. The Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs has been a factor in forcing favorable consideration of this law, which is designed to enforce honesty in advertising and business dealings between manufacturers and the public.

ANOTHER CAST OF THE DYES

"That the Government-supported British Dyes Company would have a most successful year was to be expected," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "There is no mystery in the process of making the various synthetic dyes, as our own chemists and manufacturers know full well, and the immediate war issue has been one of plants and expert workmen and the physical difficulties have been those incidental to the establishment of any new industry, which, while they have held things up here as well as in England, are not insurmountable. Consequently that the dyes manufactured in England have proved satisfactory and that the company has paid six per cent on its capital are but the beginning of a situation that bodes ill for German commerce, for the fact is that, what with the agreements with the Allies, the new industry in England means the end of the German dye monopoly. This monopoly, which controlled the world trade, will be forced after the war, both in Europe and in this country, to compete with plants that have as large a capacity as home consumption demands and quite equal the quality of the German output for most of the dyes manufactured.

"What this handwriting on the wall means for the former monopoly which Germany enjoyed in England is shown in that before the war Great Britain alone bought $10,000,000 worth of dyes from Germany and manufactured only $1,000,000 of dye itself. But now things are different, and the British Government, in order to hasten the industrial independence of Great Britain in this respect, has loaned the new dye company $5,500,000. But, more than that, the scientific men of England have been mobilized, as it were, in the service of the new industry, and they have been working at it since July, 1915, to good effect. Moreover, the reciprocal agreement by which the expert industrial knowledge of each one of the Allies is put at the command of the others in promoting the dye output is already beginning to show results. As things go, therefore, even the known ability of the great German dye trust to undermine and undersell and crush all opposition will be ineffectual before this determined combination of the brains, the skill and the science of its opponents; so it looks as if before long America will be viewed as the only available dye oyster to be gobbled up at leisure by the Germans if we do not watch out.

"But, as all know, we are watching out—that is, so far as private enterprise goes—and unless all signs fail, if the war lasts two years more, even with Washington but halfway helpful, the close will see us in a position to hold our own in every detail of the trade."

DR. B. C. HESSE STARTS MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE STATISTICS ON CHEMICAL IMPORTS

Delivers Address Before New York Section of Two Associations Outlining Plan So That We Will Know What We Can and Should Make In This Country

At the first regular meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, held in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, in conjunction with the New York sections of the American Electrochemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, the needs of the country for a more detailed and diversified classification of the imports of chemicals and allied products were clearly set forth by Dr. Bernard C. Hesse in his paper "Why our Chemical Import Statistics Should be Overhauled."

Dr. J. Merritt Mathews was in the chair, and in his opening address told of the gradual converging of the purely academic quality of chemistry with the commercial interests of the industry. He also said that the chemist was no longer looked upon as an alchemist pursuing his mysterious way mixing heterogeneous concoctions in vague uncertainties, but was now recognized as a factor materially instrumental in the industrial advancement of the world.

A revision of the statistics of chemical imports has been under investigation for some time by the Committee on Statistics on Foreign Commerce in Chemicals, and Dr. Hesse as chairman, introduced his subject by saying that numerous technical and commercial organizations as well as the Department of Commerce and the United States Geological Survey had been enlisted in support of the project. He said that there was still some misunderstanding in certain quarters as to the exact nature and scope of the undertaking and for that reason he called attention to the fact that the committee was not concerned at present with exports in any sense, with prices or quantities in any sense, with locus of imports nor with the names of users or importers.

Wants Only the Names

"What we are after," said Dr. Hesse, "is the names, and the names only, of those things that in normal times come to us from abroad and are used by or can be made by a branch of our chemical industry.

"For example, what material of construction or what chemical raw materials come to us from abroad which our domestic chemical industry in any branch thereof needs?

"What materials that can be made by a branch of our domestic chemical industry are imported?

"Now, why should we want such a list and why bother you with the labor of finding that list out? That is a question that I have been frequently asked. The answer to that is that the person does not live who can formulate a sure-enough definition of a product of or for chemical industry that will be intelligible to any one and that would answer our purposes. Obviously our government cannot feasibly list separately each of the thousands upon thousands of different articles that enter our ports, and if it did so list them many of them would not be used. We cannot give the government a blanket list for the simple reason that there is no such list. England, France, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Switzerland, Italy and the United States, each and all have a different official notion of where products of and for chemical industry begin and end. Our own government's list is not adapted to our best service and I am sure that none of the other governments' lists would be satisfactory.

"We cannot, in reason, ask the Government to alter its mode of collecting and classifying its information; all we have a right to do is to ask for a finer subdivision of the items reported. The reasons, among others, for this are:

"The original sources of information are the consular invoices which are filed with the Treasury Department; for the purpose of determining the duty to be levied, the items of each invoice are classified or marked according to the relevant tariff law paragraphs and the duty rate stated.

"In making up its returns the Treasury Department is primarily interested in the amount and value of dutiable goods entered upon each of the paragraphs and the duty collected, and to a secondary or subordinate extent as to the nature, quantity or values of the various items under each of those paragraphs. Then the Department of Commerce takes these invoices or the collated records of the Treasury Department and selects from them those items that it has reason to believe are specifically of interest to the public. Now, that is where we come in. We must tell the Department of Commerce with as great practical and practicable detail as we now can what specific items we as industrial chemists are really interested in. We cannot seriously be interested in every single item imported by any one or all of our chemical supply houses, and for that reason to have the Government go to all that trouble would be in large part useless labor. The best we can do is to give the Government the best sort of a line that we can on what we are really interested in.

A Diversified Industry the Aim

"As I see it, the real lesson of the war to us as a people should be that our national well-being requires a diversified industry as well as an industry turning out large quantities. Up to twenty years ago or thereabouts Germany was largely engaged in diversifying her industry, and for the past twenty years or somewhat longer she has been engaged in mass-production, so that for many years past Germany has had not only a highly diversified industry, but also one dealing in and producing large tonnages.

"We have the large tonnage capacity and point of view, but we do not have the diversified industry point of view, and it is in order that we may acquire this latter in the shortest possible time that this present work has been undertaken.

"Based upon the classification and the figures of the census of 1909 and if we compare the average chemical plant with the average plant in all domestic industries, it appears that the average chemical plant, when so contrasted, costs 330 per cent of that general average, employs 144 per cent as many persons of which the salaried employes are 264 per cent of the general average and the wage earners 134 per cent; the output value is 261 per cent of the general average and its enhancement in value is 248 per cent. Therefore, as a unit, the average domestic chemical plant costs more, produces more, enhances more, employs more salaried persons and more wage earners than the average industrial plant.

"So that while an average chemical plant, as such, is of greater importance to the community than the average industrial plant, yet the capital so invested is not so productive as in the average industries. It is possible that sooner or later the American public will decide that our national well-being requires greater development along chemical lines since chemical products are raw materials for so many domestic industries, and will be prepared to take what steps may be necessary to accomplish that result, but until that time arrives we chemists must be prepared to make our own way and on our own merits and independently of any economic help from politicians, for we must remember that whatever one set of politicians may give us another set of politicians can take away; such artificial help may merely be producing more of those undesirable ventures known as war babies.

"Our first duty, then, is to tell the country how we suggest to have this added information imparted; then, if the country does really give us that, it will be our second duty to take hold of the opportunities thus disclosed and make them give up all they can be made to give up; we can then cross the next bridge when we come to it. In the meantime we have our hands full trying to get this request for more information into presentable and convincing form.

List Should Be Complete

"In making up this list of import items we must bear in mind that it should contain everything that a well rounded-out and self-contained chemical industry needs either in materials or apparatus or makes in the way of products, finished or intermediate, for its own use or for use in other and wholly non-related industries, and this is much more varied than any available list of such products; this is our real task—to make the list complete in every respect.

"The function of such a complete list is three-fold: Firstly, it will inform Government officials and the public of, and will visualize to both, the variegated and ramified activities and interests of chemical industry; secondly, by its illustrative character it will enable our Government officials to "spot" a relevant newcomer in our field much

more readily than otherwise; thirdly, it will tell us chemists ourselves a great deal more about our own business, our own opportunities and our obligations to other industries than any collection of text or handbooks ever could. It is rather a "tall order," but if we will not make up such a list why should we expect others to do our work for us? And who else should do it? It is our job and no one's else.

"When considering the taking up of making things in this country that are up to then largely or wholly imported from abroad, we must bear in mind that, in general, increased domestic consumption follows domestic manufacture so that an imported item of $10,000 per year may in a few years of domestic manufacture reach a consumption of three or four times that figure.

"Finally, it must not be lost sight of that when we ask for greater subdivision of the items of imports in our commerce and similar reports we are not at all asking for a revision of the general classification. These reports can convey the same financial and other information as to the sources and amounts of revenue as heretofore; we do not ask to have this function of those reports curtailed nor hampered in the least; all we ask is that they be made to contain and to give more detailed information as to our items of purchases of products of and for the chemical industry from abroad."

Dr. Hesse concluded by saying that as New York was the principal port of entry in this country for chemicals, the part that the New York section could take in the work of revising the statistics would be most important. In the discussion that followed the members were heartily in accord with the proposition and the section gave its unqualified approval. A committee was appointed by Dr. Mathews to assist in the work.

Mr. Metz Talks On Dye Census

Herman A. Metz was asked by the chair if he had anything to say in regard to the project. Mr. Metz said that he thought that an enlarged enumeration of the chemical imports would be of great assistance to the chemical industry and that he himself would like to know more of what and how much was imported. He then spoke in defense of his attitude in regard to the suppression of the dye statistics as compiled by Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He said that he was not averse to the publication of the amounts imported but he held that the costs and the names of the manufacturers in conjunction with the colors were irrelevant and served no purpose in the upbuilding of an American dye industry. Such information, he continued, was a violation of confidence and served only to place a commercial weapon in the hands of a competitor, and that the price of an article was of no concern to anyone but the distributor.

In the report of the press and publicity committee, Dr. Allen Rogers, chairman, told of the excellent manner in which the press of the country exploited the Exposition and its affairs was commented upon. A motion to make the committee permanent and to retain the present members was acted upon affirmatively.

A request was received from the Museum of Natural History for a display of chemicals whose manufacture had been undertaken since the war, to be exhibited during the week of the convention of the Society for the Advancement of Science. The exhibit, Dr. Mathews thought, would probably be made a permanent feature of the Museum.

NITRATE OF SODA EXPLODES

LOWELL, MASS., October 16—A popping like machine guns awakened Lowell at 2 a.m., when a freight car filled with nitrate of soda for the Avery Chemical Co. caught fire, and the firemen were afraid to go near it. The fire spread and burned part of the bridge over the Concord river.

The Hellenic Chemical & Color Company, New York, is moving into larger quarters in the same building, 203 Broadway.

E. C. KLIPSTEIN PRAISES DYE TARIFF

Manufacturer Declares That Existing Measure is the Most Scientific Ever Written—Reviews Past Legislation of the Kind

E. C. Klipstein, president of E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals, differs from many of the American chemical and dye manufacturers with respect to the merits of the recently enacted tariff. He declares that "this is the most scientific coal-tar dye schedule ever put in the tariff. It is the first schedule," he adds, "that has braved the anger of the great German dyemakers and put the proper duty on alizarine and indigo as well as on coal-tar dyes. This is the first coal-tar dye schedule 'Made in America' for the benefit of Americans."

In a pamphlet which Mr. Klipstein has had published he reviews some of the dye tariff legislation of past Congresses, and aims to show that the present Administration has done more for dye manufacturers than all of the several preceding Administrations put together.

Our first tariff to mention aniline colors was enacted July 14, 1862. On March 3, 1883, a more extended schedule was published, including coal-tar crudes, coal-tar intermediates and colors. This schedule placed 20 per cent on the raw materials and 35 per cent on the dyes, leaving a net protection of 15 per cent. It also put 50 per cent of the dyes used at that time on the free list. "It was intended," says Mr. Klipstein, "to prevent the manufacture of dyes in this country."

On October 1, 1890, the McKinley bill was passed. Coal-tar preparations not colors or dyes (intermediates) were taxed 20 per cent; coal-tar colors or dyes, 35 per cent. Alizarine, natural or artificial, and dyes known commercially as alizarine yellow, orange, green, blue, brown and black were admitted free. Mr. Klipstein declares that this paragraph was passed "for the exclusive benefit of one single German dyemaker, the only producer of the dyes named." Aniline oil and salts were also admitted free; indigo likewise. This tariff left only 15 per cent net protection on such dyes as were not on the free list, about 50 per cent of them being admitted free.

These had been Republican tariffs. In the second Cleveland Administration the Wilson tariff bill superseded the Republican measures, and reduced the duties on dyes to 25 per cent, but at the same time put the intermediates on the free list so that there remained a net protection of 25 per cent on dyes which were not on the free list. The Dingley bill, passed in the Harrison Administration, reduced the protection on dyes from 25 per cent net, as they were under the Wilson bill, to 10 per cent net. This was done by fixing a 20 per cent duty on coal-tar intermediates and a 30 per cent duty on coal-tar colors or dyes. Alizarine, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarine or from anthracene were admitted free. Indigo was also admitted free.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff also left only a 10 per cent net protection on dyes. Coal-tar intermediates were assessed at 20 per cent; coal-tar colors or dyes at 30 per cent; alizarine, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarine or from anthracene free; aniline oil and salts free, and a long list of intermediates also free.

Mr. Klipstein praises the Underwood-Simmons tariff passed at the beginning of the Wilson Administration as "the most favorable tariff for the coal-tar industry ever passed. It gave a protection of 5 per cent on coal-tar distillates, 10 per cent on intermediates, leaving a net protection of 20 per cent on the dyes as against 10 per cent in the Dingley bill and the Payne-Aldrich bill."

Mr. Klipstein points to the fact that the present dye tariff will produce a revenue of at least $2,000,000 a year; that it protects the growing dye industry for five years, and that "it creates a tariff commission to insure sane legislation in the future. This," he says, "is real Americanism."

For purposes of comparison with past tariffs it is noted that in the present law coal-tar distillates receive 5 per cent protection; intermediates 15 per cent plus 2½ cents a pound specific; coal-tar colors or dyes, 30 per cent, plus 5 cents a pound specific; indigo, indigoids and dyes made from indigo, 30 per cent; alizarine and dyes made from alizarine or anthracene, 30 per cent.

OXALIC ACID MAKING PROGRESSES IN U. S.

Although Only One Concern Made It Here Before the War, Several Are Now Engaged in Its Manufacture on a Large Scale—Prices Continue High Because of Big Demand and No Imports

American oxalic acid is now being manufactured in comparatively large quantities and of high quality, and the industry is becoming so firmly established that it is here to stay despite all future competition, according to general opinion among manufacturers. Even before the war, oxalic acid was produced in this country, notably by the American Alkali and Acid Company, of Bradford, Pa., but when hostilities began, and the imports began to drop off, the increased shortage and the corresponding rise in the price of the acid caused the formation of numerous small concerns for its manufacture, induced other already established chemical companies to take it up, and caused a large increase in the plant at Bradford.

The product of many of these is already being delivered on contract, or being sold in the open market. Although it is estimated that the domestic production is now several million pounds per annum, it is still too far below the quantity formerly imported to lower the price even near to the ante-bellum figures. Technical difficulties in the manufacture of oxalic acid have largely been overcome, but still the price remains high, not because of high cost of production, but simply because of the continued excess of demand over available supply.

The imports of oxalic acid into this country in the seven months immediately before the war were 5,918,020 pounds, 80 per cent of which came from Germany. The total for the year was 8,507,850 pounds. In the first seven months of 1915, 1,769,017 pounds were imported, while in the corresponding period of this year, only 291,387 pounds entered this country. In other words, the imports dropped from eight and a half million pounds to less than half a million pounds per annum. The domestic production has not compensated for this falling off, and naturally the price of the acid has soared.

It is only within the year, however, that the present high level was reached. The normal price of oxalic was around 7½ cents and during the general panic at the outbreak of hostilities, it jumped to 23 cents. As things calmed down, and imports of the acid continued in fair amounts, the quotations came down to 12 cents, and six months later, May, 1915, had risen only to 20 cents. With the tightening of the British blockade and the decline in the total imports of oxalic acid even from Allied and neutral countries, the price rose rapidly. Odd lots were bought in whatever part of the world they could be found, and the import records show such peculiar items as 20 pounds from Japan, and 22 pounds from Mexico. By April, 1916, the acid had reached 70 cents per pound. A striking demonstration of the suddenness and sharpness of the rise is contained in the fact that whereas the imports from January to July, 1915, amounted to 1,769,017 pounds as against 291,387 pounds from January to July, 1916, the total value of the former was $113,120 as against $129,171 of the latter.

The price of 70 cents soon dropped to the present position around 60 cents. This drop was due primarily to the domestic output but also to some extent to the influx of oxalic acid from Holland. This latter was a new factor in the market, having come in in small amounts in 1914, and in increasing quantities more recently. It is different in structure and color from the German and American makes, and although of high grade, has not yet found entire acceptance in certain lines, in consequence of which it is quoted slightly below the domestic. The difference it has caused in the market price is at best small, and whether this, together with increased American production will be sufficient materially to lower prices in the near future is problematical.

Fraser & Company, New York City, who have conducted for many years a professional pharmacy at 583 Fifth avenue, in the heart of the millionaire section, will soon remove to 5 East 47th street, just off Fifth avenue.

OLIVE OIL PRICES ADVANCING STEADILY

Dry Weather in Italy and Spain Has Partially Ruined Crop—French Product Maintained at Same Prices, and Drug Trade May Rely on That

Olive oil conditions have undergone a material change in some of the producing countries during the last two months, and prices are steadily advancing. The extremely dry weather has caused the fruit to drop prematurely, entailing almost a complete loss. According to a well-known importer these conditions are particularly acute in Spain and Italy and prices are expected to go much higher, even to the extent of curtailing consumption. As undoubtedly this will prevent the accumulation and the carrying over of the usual surplus of stocks into the next season, an influence on prices from the present situation will be extended into the second year. This failure in the crop is particularly disappointing to the Spanish producers, whose olive oil as such has been coming more and more into use since the beginning of the war.

In Italy, said the importer, the situation is even more aggravated, for beside the crop shortage, there is the lack of transportation facilities to contend with, a depreciation in currency, and the advancing cost of tin plate and other supplies incident to receiving and forwarding the oil. France, alone, it is said, has maintained the old price, so far, and it is now possible to purchase the superior qualities of the French oils at the same figure and in some instances below those of the lower grades of the other producing countries. "So it is possible," he said, "that the drug trade may rely more upon the French product during the next year than in the years immediately preceding the war, and the French oil should again come into favor as it is recognized as one of the best oils for medicinal purposes."

The Spanish oil is making a strong bid for the South American as well as for the United States market, and a spirited contest is on for business supremacy in the countries of the former, according to Los Merados of Buena Vista, Argentina. This market, it says, had been in the hands of the Italian shippers almost exclusively in the past, but that making use of the abnormal war conditions, the Spanish producers have made a strong bid for the South American business. It attributes the headway made by the Spaniards to the bonds of nationality and adds that it remains to be seen whether this advantage will be maintained or whether the Italian brands will again become the leaders. The best trade will probably remain in the hands of the French firms which have been less affected by war conditions than any of the other countries.

POTASH SUPPLY MAY BE FOUND IN UTAH DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, October 16—Alunite deposits in the mountains of Utah may develop a source of American potash, in the belief of Government scientists who have been conducting laboratory investigations under direction of the Bureau of Soils. The investigations were prompted by the Government's desire to assist in developing potash to take the place of that formerly imported from Germany.

The scientists believe, however, that capital might be wasted needlessly should efforts be made to develop the potash industry in Utah without a complete understanding of all the conditions. They have concluded that if a market also could be found for the other products of alunite ore beside potash, namely, sulphur and aluminum, it probably would pay to develop the industry. The ore is found only in the Utah mountains, and to bring it out expensive tramways would be necessary. It then would have to be shipped many miles to a fertilizer market.

INSECTICIDE MAKERS TO MEET DECEMBER 11

The next annual meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association will be held in New York City about December 11 and 12, according to a decision reached by the board of governors last week.

GERMANY FEELS SHORTAGE OF FATTY OILS

Various Ways in Which Teutonic Genius Has Striven to Overcome the Need of Fats for Munitions—British Have Cut Off Supply

The war has reversed in its evolution the commercial experience of Germany. The trade in oil producing seeds and nuts is an instance. In the making of munitions fat is invaluable. This primary fact, of which the rest of the world was singularly oblivious, was not forgotten by the German masters of war. They sought, and are now seeking, ways of producing fats. Animals and animal products like milk are, or rather were, the chief source of supply, but as the war has proceeded animal fats have become scarce and dear. Though this scarcity affects all the belligerent nations, Germany in particular is in peril of falling into difficulties which cannot be disposed of by chemists or food dictators. She requires fats for making cartridges and for making margarine, the principal substitute for butter.

In the last resort the Government has commandeered the stock of oil producing fruits and seeds. (*Zeitschrift fur die Untersuchung der Nahrungs- und Genussmittel.*) Here indeed is a rich treasure of fats, but it is guarded by natural laws. The fats must be extracted by difficult and costly chemical processes if they are to be freely used for technical purposes. How far such expedients will make good the loss of German trade in vegetable oils may perhaps be gathered from an examination of the empire's imports before the war.

At the beginning of 1914 the export trade from West Africa of vegetable oils and oil producing substances was ten millions sterling, palm oil and palm kernels accounting for over eight millions. These figures, which are taken from the report of a royal commission, have been published in British reviews. These exports were products of British colonies, French colonies and German colonies: British, 7,519,000 pounds sterling; French, 2,762,000, and German, 535,000 pounds sterling. Most of this supply went to Germany, and until the beginning of the war the position of the trade in nuts and seeds was that Germany provided the chief market for them and controlled to a very great extent the commerce in these products. In 1913, for instance, the trade in palm kernels from West Africa was over 5,000,000 pounds sterling, and 4,250,000 pounds sterling of it was imported by Germany to be milled. Her example is now being followed by other nations, especially France and England, and the manufacture of vegetable fats and oils from nuts bids fair, under the guidance of chemistry, to become one of the most important industries of Europe and Great Britain.

The discovery that palm kernel oil is so excellent a substitute for animal fat was a revelation to German chemists. They found that the oil from palm kernels makes the highest quality of margarine, a sort that approximates closely in flavor to butter. Another circumstance which shows the German need of this oil is that in the future the supply of animal fat will be less rather than more abundant. The consumption of fats is increasing and the world's supply of live stock is likely to fall below and not exceed the demand. Thus the deprivation of Germany of the palm kernels from its own colonies and from British and French possessions will explain in part the scarcity of fats from which the Germans have suffered.

The deprivation of Germany of oil producing nuts is in some other respects acutely felt. For besides the use of palm kernel oil for the food of man, it has been employed for the making of fodder, the supply of which is one of the great problems of German agriculture. It is true that the German farmer has three things to counteract the scarcity of fat—he has artificial fodder, artificial manure, and according to reports by way of Copenhagen he is garnering a fine harvest. But whether the study in synthetic chemical fashion of artificial foods will do all that ardent admirers of the Fatherland believe, may be open to doubt. The fact remains that there must be a heavy handed want in Germany. The causes of the scarcity are both external and internal.

External causes are competition, the blockade and the state of neutrals. Neutral nations are also experiencing the shortage of fats, and have therefore curtailed or even prohibited the export of milk and nuts to Germany. Naturally the British and French are striving to keep any products of this kind from finding their way into the empire. As for internal causes, the most obvious are that vegetable oils, which once were regarded as fit for nothing better than the making of soap, have become increasingly important. Palm oil is a storehouse of gifts for man. With the addition of certain ferments to the milk, together with the other ingredients in its composition, an ideal margarine is prepared from oil of palm kernels, prized for its food value, admired for its taste, flavor and odor. The oil is used in other ways—in medicine, in the arts, especially the culinary, and as a diet perfectly adapted to supplant flesh foods. Vegetarians will see in these facts the triumph of their mission.

The British are keenly alive to the importance of fat producing substances. They are recognized as possible factors in the war. Some of their writers, like Sir James Crichton Browne, have published figures to show the extent of fat starvation in Germany. They are not convincing, but the influence of such arguments is making itself felt mainly in the conduct of other nations, like France, which must influence the position of Germany. The French are curiously ineffective in the industry of using vegetable oils. In its latest circular the Conseil d'Hygiene recommends the animal fats of cows and sheep and pigs, which were in primitive days used in the manufacture of margarine, and bestows only a slight notice on the food value of coco oil, a substance which appears to be fairly abundant in France. In the near future, however, the manufacture of oil from palm kernels is assured. All these facts—competition, the stopping of exports to Germany, the scarcity and growing demands for fat within her own limits—show what a serious problem she has to face.—New York Sun.

FRANCE TO FORM A DYE COMPANY

PARIS, FRANCE, September 23—A group of French manufacturing industries interested in the uses of aniline dyes has been studying the question of forming a National company which will undertake the manufacture of chemical products to compete with and replace those hitherto made in Germany. The articles of the National company stipulate that the director must be of French parentage, and the appointments of the managing director and board of directors must be approved by the War Minister. This plan has been completed by a commercial understanding between similar British and Italian concerns. This understanding will be carried out by the Societe Internalliee des Matieres Colorantes, which will be composed of representatives of all three companies.

ADJUSTMENT OF AMERICAN DYEWOOD COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

In pursuance of a plan adopted for the readjustment of the financial affairs of the American Dyewood Company of Philadelphia, the United Dyewood Corporation, recently chartered in Delaware, has been organized with a capital of $20,000,000.

W. C. Percy, attorney for the American Dyewood Company, was one of the incorporators.

W. F. Cahill and Harrison Tweed of the law firm of Byrne, Cutcheon-Taylor are representing the banking interests in the arrangement of details.

DRAWBACKS ARE ALLOWED

A drawback allowance on the exportation of refined glycerine manufactured by the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, Neb., wholly from imported partially refined or low gravity glycerine, has been granted by the Treasury Department.

A drawback allowance was also granted on the exportation of perfumes and toilet waters manufactured by the Valliere Company of New Orleans, La., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, and on perfumed talcum powders manufactured by the said company with the use of imported talcum.

LABORATORY APPARATUS, ONCE IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, NOW MADE BETTER IN U. S.

War Cut Off Supplies but American Manufacturers Have Shown Their Mettle—Much Encouragement For Industry but a Tariff is Needed

By ARTHUR H. THOMAS

Manufacturer of Laboratory Apparatus

Before the war, with the exception of one large factory in the United States, which made, in addition to extensive products in other lines, a few flasks and beakers of excellent quality and reasonable price, hollow glassware for the laboratory was purchased exclusively in Europe. The American production was not, in any commercial sense, a factor in the situation.

Five factories in the United States are now regularly making flasks and beakers in large quantities. The glass used by one of these is superior in several important physical characteristics to that used for similar vessels by the European factory whose flasks and beakers have been heretofore considered the best in the world.

The four other makers are using a resistance glass much alike in physical characteristics which, while not quite equal to either the American or European product above referred to, is unquestionably superior to the glass generally used throughout Germany and Austria. There are two other American factories making flasks and beakers, about which I have no definite information from actual tests.

With the present conditions of shortage in almost all of the raw material involved, in the labor situation, and in the exhausted condition of stock in many of the large college and university storerooms, a considerable shortage for some time seems inevitable unless additional capacity is operated.

Before the war, with the exception of a few items not of significance to our discussion, such as hydrometers and thermometers for clinical and industrial use, homeopathic vials and test-tubes, milk bottles and syringes, all staple shapes made of tubing before the blast lamp including the graduation of blanks made in the factory, were purchased in Europe.

Repair work and the manufacture of a great variety of special items, not in sufficient demand to warrant arrangement for importation in large quantities, was conducted in a few glass-blowing shops operated by some of the larger dealers, in separate small shops in a few of the larger cities, and in the south Jersey district as an important side line in connection with three large glass factories.

Two of the south Jersey factories referred to have practically given up the making of any regular stock in this classification because of the shortage of labor and the great demand for their own specialties. The other south Jersey factory has greatly increased its capacity for the more staple and easily made shapes, and is making a commendable, but as yet totally inadequate, attempt to meet present requirements.

The combined output of all establishments in this classification is far from sufficient to fill the daily orders for immediate shipment.

Before the war porcelain ware for chemical use was all purchased in Europe. One attempt to manufacture and market American laboratory porcelain ware some seventeen years ago proved unsuccessful because of poor quality of the product.

Three potteries in the United States are now making crucibles and dishes and some other shapes in fair quantity. Another factory, not yet marketing their ware, but conducting extensive experimental work, promises a product superior in quality to those already offered. One Japanese concern is regularly shipping large quantities of very excellent porcelain ware and a second Japanese factory is sending samples and is reported to have made some shipments. Some Danish ware is being offered and several well-known British factories are advertising laboratory porcelain in the British journals, but it is unlikely that their production is equal to their own demand.

Before the war, for several years, there were two, and sometimes three, paper factories in the United States making qualitative filter paper of good quality. The two brands of filter paper in widest use and for the greatest variety of purpose were purchased entirely in Europe.

The two paper factories referred to are still making filter paper, but are unable to contract for large orders because of the great shortage of suitable rags. The two other firms have given up deliveries for the present. Other experienced American paper makers are actively experimenting on quantitative papers.

Before the war optical measuring instruments, as used in chemical laboratories, were all purchased in Europe with the exception of microscopes, the manufacture of which has been extensively and successfully conducted in America for many years.

There is no new manufacturing in America to be recorded in this line as a result of the war, but enormous pressure is being put upon the several factories equipped for such work for deliveries of prism binoculars, range finders, telescopes, as used in gunnery, periscope optics, etc.

American Manufacturers Meet Demand

Practically no assay balances have been imported from Europe in recent years, the demand for such balances having been particularly well met by the excellent instruments of two American manufacturers. The business in analytical balances was about equally divided between three standard American makers, and three equally well-known European makers.

The only change to note is that at present all of the American makers are far behind in their deliveries even though one of the foreign makers referred to is still accessible.

Let us now consider the possibilities of the future. It seems probable that a fair share of our consumption of flasks and beakers will be made in the United States after the conclusion of the war without any increase in duty or any curtailment of the duty-free privilege. With some restriction of duty-free entry they would, I think, all be made here.

Reasoning in a manner akin to the above seems to justify a similar conclusion for the classifications of "porcelain ware," "filter paper" and "optical measuring instruments." "Hardware and sheet metal ware" and "analytical and assay balances and weights" have already shown their ability to take care of themselves.

This leaves us for further consideration the very important "lamp-blown and volumetric ware." It is the shortage in this group which is now causing the greatest inconvenience, and it is about the making of such goods that we have much to learn if any significant fraction of our annual consumption is to be regularly manufactured in the United States.

In the United States we now have some laboratory glass blowers, but should he not be a part of every chemical laboratory conducting original work work if we are to develop and manufacture lamp-blown chemical apparatus to any extent?

Is a higher tariff fundamentally necessary to the permanent establishment of the manufacture of chemical apparatus in the United States? It certainly is not so far as much of the apparatus we have considered is concerned. It might, however, be practicable to discontinue the duty-free entry of at least such glass and porcelain ware as has hitherto been imported in such enormous quantities for routine student work. I mean the flasks, beakers, funnels, burettes, pipettes, evaporating dishes, crucibles, test-tubes and the like which are dispensed from the laboratory storeroom to the students for their individual work and for which the institution is paid by laboratory fees, breakage charges and similar arrangements.

The first result of such a change would certainly be a far keener interest on the part of possible manufacturers in the United States. Another outcome might be that the laboratory glass blower or the small outside glass-blowing shop would naturally add the function of dealing to that of glass blowing.

In the apparatus line as in the dyestuffs we shall do well to remember that the answer to the daily question "Why do we not make it in America?" requires a more profound analysis than is apparent in newspaper editorials and that what is now indicated is an intelligent, and above all, an unselfish co-operation between the manufacturer, dealer and chemist.

*An address delivered at the convention of the American Chemical Society, September 25-30.

THE CASTOR-OIL PLANT OF INDIA

(*From "Commerce Reports."*)

The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is cultivated all over India. There are said to be 16 varieties—or, rather, cultivated states that merge from one to the other—and these have been roughly grouped by most writers under two great types, one of which is a tall bush or small tree of perennial growth, usually planted as a hedge or in lines through the fields where it affords desirable shade to other and more valuable crops. This gives a large seed with an abundance of inferior oil. The other type is an annual plant sometimes grown as a pure crop, though more frequently in mixed cultivation. It gives a small seed, the better qualities of which, by careful process of expression, afford the superior qualities of the oil of commerce.

Mention is made by writers on this subject of a third important grade, namely, a castor which, by special selection, has come to yield a seed that contains no poisonous principle and the oil of which is edible.

The European demand for castor seed and oil from India is fairly modern, as statistics show that India did not begin to produce the medicinal oil until about 1815, and, in fact, imported medicinal castor oil prior to that period, though the castor plant is known to have existed in India for a very long time. In the great export traffic that has grown up since then Bengal is the chief exporting Province for oil, while seeds are most largely shipped from Bombay, though in each case exports from Madras are of considerable importance.

The extent to which British India exported castor oil and seed by sea during the past three fiscal years and the destinations of these shipments are shown in the table below. The quantities are stated in imperial gallons, equivalent to 1.2 American gallons, and in hundredweight of 112 pounds; the official values have been converted to United States gold at the rate of $0.32443 to the rupee.

Articles and countries	Quantity			Value		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.			
Oil	1,007,001	898,269	1,451,655	$450,170	$406,595	$629,245
United Kingdom	87,256	53,960	698,280	43,345	23,830	310,810
Austral. & N. Z.	506,911	470,116	344,392	218,015	208,120	139,490
Straits Settlem'ts	141,414	108,120	91,740	67,210	52,155	42,705
All other countries	271,420	266,073	317,243	121,600	122,490	136,240
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.			
Seed	2,697,754	1,656,294	1,758,964	6,504,800	3,763,210	3,903,835
United Kingdom	1,113,502	705,680	829,156	2,648,915	1,575,445	1,863,995
Belgium	296,448	113,382		746,505	271,645	
France	419,775	231,686	282,565	1,008,315	527,805	628,810
Germany	195,228	14,636		479,925	32,875	
Italy	235,767	224,066	155,751	554,880	483,655	353,150
United States	405,582	321,660	354,412	993,945	774,740	777,225
All other countries	31,452	45,184	137,079	72,315	97,045	280,655

Share of Madras Presidency—Chief Producing Centers

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, shipments of castor oil from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries were 384,305 gallons, valued at $162,866. The demands from the United Kingdom were very heavy, and Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements were next largest purchasers. The shipments of castor seed during the same period were 108,620 hundredweight, valued at $223,859, of which the United States received the largest share, or 41,998 hundredweight, valued at $81,757. The United Kingdom and France are the other principal purchasers. The total exports of castor seeds from the Presidency in 1915-16 to all countries were far below the normal, as the average for the five years ending 1913-14 was 291,151 hundredweight, valued at $674,497.

In 1905-06 out of the total of 1,300,000 hundredweight of castor seeds shipped from India, Bombay supplied fully 1,000,000 hundredweight, the remainder having gone from Madras and Sind. The producing region for this export traffic would appear to be the Nizam's Territory and Bombay Presidency, with the Central Provinces and Berar supplying a small proportion. Hyderabad is the chief center. Karachi exports are doubtless Punjab and Rajputana castor seed, since practically no castor seed is grown in Sind.

Previous to the war the exports of castor oil from India showed a tendency to diminish, while the traffic in castor seed very materially increased. The reasons for this are said to be, first, that most foreign countries accept the seeds free of duty but impose an import tax on oil and oil cake; second, the transportation of seeds by sea is easier and less expensive than the carriage of oil; and, third, improved and expensive machinery in Europe and America has raised the standard of the oil as well as lowered the cost of production there, the result being that the competition has told on the methods followed in India as a whole, although here and there all over India castor oil is manufactured by European machinery also.

The castor-oil mills of Calcutta use, on an average, close to 700,000 hundredweight of seed, drawn mainly from the United Provinces and Bengal. The quantities obtained from other regions are inconsiderable. The large-seeded form, which they mainly use, comes from the Provinces named, while the small-seeded comes from Madras. There were in Bengal, in 1904, 75 oil mills that gave employment to 2,836 persons. These, according to an authoritative writer, are doubtless mainly Calcutta mills, concerned chiefly, if not entirely, in the production of castor, and furnish the quantities of that oil exported from Calcutta to foreign countries. As compared with these figures Madras had 24 oil mills that employed 1,476 persons during 1904, but not all of them were devoted to the production of castor oil.

DRUG PLANTS GROWN IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 16—The scarcity of many kinds of drugs since importations have stopped from Europe has prompted the faculty of Marquette University College of Pharmacy to establish a medicinal plant garden, at Milwaukee, Wis. With this garden the faculty intends to demonstrate the growing of certain plants, many of them foreign to this soil, and thereby encourage the raising of these plants for commercial purposes. The garden was planted last spring and a successful harvest will be reaped this fall. The experimental patch is in charge of George E. Elwers, professor of botany and pharmacognosy.

The garden contains such plants as the matricaria, calamus, fennel, castor oil, wormwood, calendula, blue flag, stramonium, rue, cannabis indica, rosemary, belladonna, henbane, coriander, mentha piperita (Japanese), tansy, mentha piperita (American), hedeoma, mentha vitrata, mentha viridis, sage, monarda fistulosa, monarda punctata, monarda didyma, digitalis, sesamum and grindelia. These plants are growing nicely, showing that they can be raised in this climate and local soil.

AUSTRIAN RADIUM INDUSTRY UNDISTURBED

VIENNA, Oct. 15—The radium industry of Austria has not suffered in the slightest by reason of the war, according to Professor Meyer, head of the Institute for Austrian Radium Production. Rather, he says, the war has proved that Austria stands at the head of the world in this respect, and will always be a big factor in the market. The radium coming from Colorado and Pittsburgh, says Professor Meyer, is hardly sufficient in quantity to suffice for scientific purposes throughout the world. The Pittsburgh works have, in fact, produced but 10 grams since the beginning of the war, and now have ceased almost altogether. The industry at Joachimstal, Austria, however, has gone on undisturbed. Nor has the war resulted in any appreciable rise in the cost of radium production, so that the advanced prices now quoted are purely the result of speculation.

CHICAGO, ILL.—About eighteen and one-half acres of land, on the south and east side of the Calumet River at 128th street, has been acquired by the General Chemical Company at a total cost of about $73,000. The transfer by W. A. Douglas of 12 acres of this tract required $62 worth of revenue stamps and the six and one-half acres from Anna H. Hedstrom required $10 worth of revenue stamps. There was another transfer from F. R. De Young, a nominal consideration being given. Title was first taken by John M. Cameron, counsel for the company, and then transferred to the latter. It was stated that the property was purchased for possible future requirements.

BRITISH CRITICISM OF THE NEW U. S. P.

On the Whole the Book is Approved, Though There Are a Number of Severe Critics—Sanatogen Business Has Been Running Despite Wind-Up Order

LONDON, October 2—Naturally the issue, recently, of the 1916 United States Pharmacopoeia has aroused much interest here, and I may say at the outset that its reception has been nearly entirely favorable. Some criticisms have been advanced against a few points, but these are more than offset by the appreciation of other pharmacists, and in my view the criticisms are more captious than critical. It is recognized that the compilers of a Pharmacopoeia have cast upon them a tremendous responsibility, and more particularly in the United States, where the standards set down in the compilation have, legally, almost greater weight than do the standards of the B. P. in this country. It is because of this feature, that exactness of definition, and meticulous accuracy is demanded, and because of this some of the statements and omissions are animadverted upon by those chemists who have ventured to criticise. As one of these critics points out, if the U. S. P. is regarded in any lesser light than that of being the legal standard, its chemical tests and statements are "sound, useful and accurate." On the question of official standards, one critic says, "The U. S. P. hardly justifies the expectations of chemists, nor does it give that sense of accuracy and efficiency which one would expect from an official pharmacopoeia," but the main points of criticism appear to be based on omissions. For instance, the fact that under the heading "extract of male fern" there is given no test of any kind, and, in remarking this, a critic refers to the stamping out of the adulteration of the extract, which was widely prevalent ten years ago, and points to the fact that the characteristics of the drug are well understood, and the percentage of filicic acid, specific gravity, refractive index, and solubility are substantially agreed upon; yet the compilers of the U. S. P. omit well established tests. Again, it is remarked in reference to copaiba that the refractive index is not given, and the optical rotation of the oil is given merely as "not less than —7°." Another omission, which is noticed, is of a definite and reliable method of determining and estimating the presence of arachis oil in olive oil, although this is a well known method of adulteration, while on the other hand the U. S. P. gives methods of determining the presence of cotton seed, and sesame oil. Exception is taken to a statement that castor oil is only perfectly soluble in petroleum benzin, which while generally true, is not considered to fill the degree of accuracy required of a legal standard. It is also objected that the compilers have lapsed into carelessness in stating that Spanish licorice is also known as Italian, Levant, Persian, Turkish, and Arabian licorice, between which there are marked differences.

Recently, considerable quantities of the peeled dried fruits of citrullus colocynthis Schrad (the material freed from seeds, which is entered in the B. P. as colocynth pulp, a drastic cathartic), have been obtained from the Sudan, and sold in London. Before the outbreak of war, this colocynth was largely obtained from Turkey and Austria sources, which are, of course, now cut off. The drug from the Sudan is almost identical with that imported from Europe, except that it is of a slightly brown color, and contains in some cases yellowish dust. Drug merchants in London have been willing to pay 1s 3d per lb., c.i.f. in London for average qualities, Sudan colocynth, while some which was free from dust, and of extra fine quality, has realized 1s 6d per lb.

The Sanatogen Business

A Government order for the winding up of the English business of the German firm of A. Wulfing & Company, makers of sanatogen and formamint, was issued as early as May 11, 1916, a Mr. E. Layton Bennett becoming controller under the Board of Trade. Because this order had not actually been carried into effect by last week there was considerable complaint amongst chemists, and particularly when the Government-appointed manager of the business issued a circular to the effect that not only were the stocks in hand before the winding-up order was made being sold to the public, but the company was also manufacturing new stock to sell in the same way as before. Ample stocks of sanatogen and formamint, albulactin and cystopurin were held, and could be obtained on the same terms as heretofore. Before the winding-up order was made, when Mr. Layton Bennett was acting officially as a supervisor under the Board of Trade, he suggested that the goodwill and trade marks of the Company should be put up for sale. This suggestion was definitely rejected by the Government and no action was taken. Now, however, the Board of Trade has issued instructions to sell the sanatogen business at the earliest possible moment, without any reference to trade marks or goodwill. I may mention that before the war the turnover of the English branch of the Wulfing business was between four and five hundred thousand pounds a year.

King and Queen Encourage Drug Plant Growing

With regard to the description of the steps which have been taken to organize the British medicinal plant-growing industry referred to in my last letter, a conference of herb-growing associations and others interested in the cultivation of herbs for medicinal purposes, called by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, was held in London this week. It is pointed out, and this is very necessary in view of the statements which have been made recently, that the movement is in an experimental stage, and any large expenditure or "plunging" policy will be fatal. We may bring about a national industry, but anything which cramps or limits free expansion of each branch will be harmful. Co-operation, interchange of knowledge, and a common understanding are essential for success. The King and Queen, it is said, are showing a keen interest in the movement. Sir Sydney Olivier, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, told the meeting that the Board has watched the movement with considerable interest, although it was not its business to look after the national drug supply. To be of practical value, there must be organization, to allow the production of a marketable article at a price to pay growers, and a guarantee to dealers of a fairly continuous supply. If the Development Commission should consider it desirable to develop the drug industry, the Board would be consulted. But first there must be a sound formulated plan which would have the support of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the General Medical Council, and then assistance would be considered, such as has been given to tobacco cultivation. A resolution was passed advocating the establishment of definite relations on organized lines between the organized and unorganized herb-growers of the country, and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan of action to be submitted to a future meeting.

UNITED STATES BUYS CAMPHOR IN ENGLAND

Demand from This Side for Cellulose and Nitro-Cellulose Industries Keeps Price High—Quicksilver Offerings from America Below London Prices

LONDON, October 2—The feature of last week was the further advance in the price of Japanese camphor. In our last report we called attention to the unusual incident of Japan slabs to come forward being higher than English refined bells. In the meantime the difference in price has increased to 6d pr lb, although it should be observed that anything approaching important quantities on forward contract would not now be entertained by our home manufacturers. Japanese slabs have been done on the spot at 3s pr lb, while English bells after the recent advance are still quoted at 2s 6d. The reason assigned for this revival of the camphor market is to be found in the larger demand from the U. S. A., particularly for the production of celluloid materials and nitro-cellulose products. There have been further inroads made in the prices of salol, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and chloral hydrate in sympathy with lower quotations from your side but the lower range of prices appears to present little attraction to buyers who anticipate still lower values. Amongst those products which have materially altered in price and which have advanced during the week are amidopyrin, barbitone, benzoic acid from toluol, bismuth salicylate, menthol and Japanese mint oil, while declines have occurred in oil of

China star aniseed, acetyl-salicylic acid, formaldehyde, citric acid and citrates, shellac and tartaric acid.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Is quoted from 27s pr lb upwards.

AMIDOPYRIN—62s 6d pr lb.

BARBITONE—After 85s being paid last week from 90s to 95s is now asked.

BISMUTH SALTS—The following are today's revised prices: Salicylate, 16s to 16s 5d dearer; subgallate, 14s to 14s 5d per lb dearer; carbonate, 12s to 12s 5d, unchanged; subnitrate, 10s 10d to 11s 3d, unchanged.

CAMPHOR REFINED—Japanese slabs spot sales at 2s 11d pr lb, 3s asked. Business has been done to arrive; slabs November-December shipment at 2s 11d pr lb c.i.f.; March-April 3s 5½d c.i.f.

CODLIVER OIL—Mail advices from Bergen quote 550s. No sales are reported here.

FORMALDEHYDE—40 per cent easier, 70s pr cwt.

HYDROQUINONE—Lower, 20s pr lb.

LITHIUM CARBONATE—5s 3d pr lb; forward, 5s.

MENTHOL—Has advanced to 12s to 12s 3d. To arrive August-September shipment, 11s 9d.

PEPPERMINT OIL, JAPANESE—4s 3d to 4s 6d. September-October shipment 4s 6d c.i.f. asked.

STAR ANISE OIL—3s 4d for "Red Ship" brand.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—6s 3d to 6s 6d pr lb.

QUICKSILVER—The low prices offering from your side have resulted in several importations here. Our spot price is still £17 12s 6d pr bottle for Spanish or about $15 higher than New York at $75.

SHELLAC—The recent caution issued from the Board of Trade as to excessive speculation has resulted in bringing down the price about 10s on the week closing at 122s 6d for fair orange. A. C. Garnet 132s 6d on spot.

TARTARIC ACID—Is slow at 2s 7d.

CITRIC ACID—Lower at 2s 8d.

RUSSIA MOBILIZING MEDICINE INDUSTRY

Five Sections Organized Dealing With Botanicals, Minerals, Chemicals and Organic Medicinal Preparations—Fifth Section to Conduct Trading Aspects

(*From our own Correspondent*)

PETROGRAD, September 25—The organizing committee for coping with the medicine famine has worked out full programmes for the purpose and for mobilizing the national chemico-pharmaceutical industry. The work of the committee will be divided into five sections. In the first the pharmaco-botanical will deal with all those questions that are connected with the cultivation of medicinal herbs in Russia, the establishing of model experimental nurseries, acquainting the population with the wild plants and their collection, the arrangement of storage for medicinal plants, and so on. The second section, called the pharmaco-mineralogical, will deal with all matters affecting the use of Russian raw materials for chemico-pharmaceutical purposes, and also the preparation of special chemical productions during the time of the war for the requirements of the chemico-pharmaceutical industry. The chief questions for the third section—pharmaco-chemical—will be factory production, both large and small, the latter to include home or peasant production of goods required for the market, including serotherapeutic and organo-therapeutic preparations. The general question to be dealt with by the fourth section will be the relations of the committee with other institutions established in connection with the problem; namely, the Zemgora, largely industrial in its scope, the Military Industrial Committee and the Red Cross, as well as the scientific side, and so on. This section will deal with the proper organizing of national chemico-pharmaceutical industry, the equipment of new factories, and the struggle with speculation, as well as with the falsification of medical preparations, the education of botanic specialists, and enquiry into the position of foreign markets. The fifth section is charged with the pharmaco-juridical and trading aspects of the position, and will include the legal consideration of chemico-pharmaceutical preparations, the equipment of factories, the sale of medical substances, the securing of industrial rights and combinations, trade marks, the normal development of trade in medical goods, etc.

This body has got into good working order to all appearance but the old observation holds good that appearances are very frequently deceitful, and these imposing programmes, at all events in Russia, often have little more value to those interested than the proverbial good intentions. But that is not to say, of course, that there is no progress being made. We know, for example, that the idea that germinated in connection with the medical section of the Imperial store in the spring of 1915, of setting up an independent Russian factory for the production of salicylic medicines has developed. This determination was come to owing to the enormous rise in price of some of the most necessary preparations, such as salicylate of soda, which rose from 2 roubles 75 copecks ($1.37) per kilogram before the war to 75 roubles ($37.50) per kg, and aspirin from 19 roubles to 265 roubles ($9.50-$132.50). But there is no need to go over the list of enormous rises that have taken place. They are now pretty well known, and whatever may be the position on the exterior market there is little improvement, if any, on the Russian market, simply because of the difficulty in getting delivery. The Russian consumption of such goods is enormous and ought to make such a factory a certain success. But the leading difficulty is want of skilled management, and the institution referred to had great difficulty in finding even one chemist in the country competent to handle the business; but he having been found, it is said that it has proceeded very satisfactorily. We shall, however, have to see the products of the establishment on the market and the esteem in which they will be held by the consumers, before we can pronounce either on the success or failure of the enterprise.

The erection of factories for specific branches of pharmaceutical business continues in other places. One has been begun in Archangel, where it is proposed to produce 300 poods (1 pood equals 36 pounds) of pure iodine per annum. It is being built on the initiative of Prince A. P. Oldenburg, under the guidance of Professor Tischtchenko. At Vladivostok, where one would have expected rather to find an iodine factory, it is said to have been decided to build a chemical factory, the special products of which will be morphia and codein.

The organization of medicinal plant collection and the like proceeds, and the various bodies formed for the purpose are actively at work. It is stated from Tiflis that the collection of belladonna has been very successful indeed, and in the second half of the month of July 600 poods of fresh leaves had been brought in, and over 40 poods of seed had been prepared for distribution amongst the peasants to continue the cultivation. On this subject the "Kieff" says that the agent for the North-western region re the preparation of medicinal plants has authorized a course of lessons to be given in Kieff on the matter.

The propaganda in favor of the cultivation of medicinal plants has yielded excellent results on the whole, and has been enthusiastically received in the villages. This is a new business for country populations, and is in every respect a promising one. In Perm great interest is being manifested in the collection, drying, and the extended cultivation of every kind of medicinal plant. The fact is that not only individual proprietors are taking the matter up but whole peasant communities are doing so, including many co-operative societies as well as district councils. It is said that the Ekaterinburg Council opened not long ago a store of its own for pharmacy and a special chemical laboratory in order to extract essences from the plants, and the Kamuishloff district council proposes to employ communities of peasants in the work and to deal with the question of cultivation in the upper classes of the secondary educational establishments, and so on.

All these indications of progress may be accepted as showing that, at all events under pressure of extreme necessity, something useful is being done which will, as previously observed, leave its mark on Russian industrial society in the form of somewhat permanent branches of the pharmaceutical industry. But imposing arrays of agricultural experiments with the promise of high prices to the producers will largely lose their meaning when the frontiers are open again, and the efficient products of foreign chemical factories can be obtained.

Drug and Chemical Markets

BROMIDES IN SHORT SUPPLY IN LONDON

American Shipments Delayed—Firmer Markets There and a Number of Important Drugs and Chemicals Show Gains—Also a Number of Declines

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, October 17.—Firmer markets generally. Bromides are in shorter supply owing to delayed American shipments.

Ammonium sulphate is higher at £15 10s; white arsenic pulverized has advanced to £36; Lime oil West Indian is higher at 90s; paraldehyde is 11s and potassium permanganate has also gained, being quoted at 6s 9d.

Lower quotations have been established on acid acetic, cream tartar, now 185s; acid pyrogallic crystals, 14s 6d; ergot Russian, 1s 8d; lycopodium, 4s 3d.

Quinine and quicksilver are unchanged.

SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATES LOWER

Benzoic Acid Also Shows a Decline—Prices of Botonical Drugs, Essential Oils, Seeds and Oils Are Generally Higher

Large production of phenol in this country has resulted in the conversion of a considerable part of it into salicylic and benzoic acids, and price declines have been a natural sequence. Leading makers of salicylic acid, sodium salicylate, salol and methyl salicylate last week announced reductions. Makers announced a reduction of 25c to $3.25 a pound for salol supplies in bulk.

Sodium salicylate was lowered by makers to $1.55 a pound for supplies in bulk. Salicylic acid was reduced to $1.50 a pound for supplies in bulk. Holders of sodium benzoate lowered quotations to $8.25 a pound, owing to larger offerings at price concessions. Potassium permanganate is stronger owing to a smaller production and scant spot stocks. Holders advanced quotations 10c a pound. Makers announced higher values of nitrate of silver based on a rise in prices of silver and offerings are ¾c higher at 43c@45c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces. Naphthalene balls and flake closed at ½c advance under small arrivals and a material shrinkage in spot supplies. Competition among sellers stimulated by a larger production resulted in a decline of 7c a pound on synthetic wintergreen by leading makers. Keener selling competition led to an important cut in prices of benzoic acid of about $1.50 a pound. Increased production and a slow demand had a marked depressing influence on the spot market.

Mercury in flasks is stronger under an active demand for supplies in flasks and moderate spot stocks.

The demand for opium lacks animation, but prices closed unchanged at $11.50 a pound for granular and powdered.

There was a marked upward trend on Newfoundland cod liver oil, owing to the recent loss of a large quantity of oil destined from Newfoundland to this port, details of which were noted in our last report. Holders are asking $2 a barrel advance, as to brand, while one brand was raised $5 to $85 a barrel.

A stronger market in Holland, influenced firmer higher prices here on Haarlem oil which is now held by importers at 5c a pound higher.

A pronounced scarcity of damiana leaves led to rise of 2c a pound, while senna leaves were also raised 2c a pound for good quality of powdered, under a larger demand. Guarana advanced 2c a pound, based wholly on meager stocks. Larger arrivals and a slow movement of spot stocks resulted in a 2c a pound decline on Para copaiba balsam. Cartagena ipecac root values are lower by 5c a pound due to larger arrivals and a lack of demand. Increased selling competition resulted in a further break in spot prices of 10c a pound on American saffron flowers.

Absence of arrivals from abroad and a larger decrease in the spot supply resulted in material advance in values on refined and blown rapeseed oil. Larger arrivals and easier primary markets led to fair declines in prices on Ceylon citronella oil.

Castile white soap is higher influenced by higher prices in Italy.

Liquid storax is strong under steady sales at $2 a pound.

Gum arabic is firmer under short spot supplies.

Japanese valerian root is scarce and owing to a higher primary market, holders in most quarters raised quotations to 27c a pound, refusing lower bids.

As the supply of poppy and caraway is small and controlled by speculators, prices are being steadily raised and higher levels are promised during the coming week. Celery seed is decidedly firmer on small shipments from Marseilles and rumors of a short interest in this market. Sage and mustard seeds are moving freely, with prospects for price advances in the near future. Freight rates are unsettled and the recent submarine activities have advanced insurance rates. No one ventures to predict when shipments from some primary sources may be discontinued as in the case of caraway, poppy and mustard seeds from Holland. The market therefore requires very careful watching as predictions of an accurate nature relative to the future course of values are utterly useless.

Oil of geranium scored a gain of 20c a pound, due to short supplies here and higher primary markets. Oil of lavender shows increased strength due to a further material shrinkage of spot supplies and stronger primary markets.

A scarcity of spot supplies of castoreum makes it difficult to quote values, which are wholly nominal.

A steamer which was recently torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, had on board 1,029 drums of carbolic acid, 250 packages of naphthalene and 4,029 drums of benzol.

Acid, Benzoic—Owing to keen competition among sellers, due to a larger increase in stocks and a moderate inquiry from buyers, prices suffered a further loss. Prices eased off under liberal offerings and larger stocks and $9.75 a pound was the general quotation named. The net loss for the week covers $1.75 a pound.

Acid, Citric—The market is firmer so far as supplies in the hands of speculative holders and second hands is concerned. Higher prices for the raw material and larger inquiries from buyers, led to advances asked ranging up to 64c a pound, at which figures fair sales were effected.

Acid, Salicylic—An increased production and a slow buying movement, had a depressing effect on the market, which resulted in lower values. Makers announced a reduction on supplies in bulk to $1.50 a pound.

Copaiba—Recent larger arrivals of supplies and a slow demand, resulted in general price shading. Holders are offering spot lots of Para copaiba at lower figures, ranging from 50c@52c a pound, showing a reduction of 2c a pound under recent sales.

Castile Soap—Reports from Italy, noting higher values on pure white supplies, due to the enhanced cost of raw materials, led to a similar rise in prices here. Holders locally are asking about ¾c@1c a pound higher, ranging from 15¾c@16c a pound for pure white supplies, while mottled pure stock is being offered at 11c@13c a pound, showing a gain of ½c a pound.

Cod Liver Oil—A strong tone pervades the spot market for both Newfoundland and Norwegian oils, influenced by the loss of a quantity of Newfoundland oil at sea, as noted in our last report. Inquiries continue active and prices have been advanced $5 a barrel to $85@$90, for Newfoundland, while Norwegian is held firmly at $135@$140 a barrel on the spot, as to brand.

Cream of Tartar—Smaller stocks in second hands and a steady demand from buyers, influenced a stronger sentiment among holders. Second hands in most quarters are refusing to book orders under 40c a pound, while some sellers are asking 41c@42c a pound.

Damiana Leaves—A further upward revision of prices was witnessed as a result of meager spot stocks and buyers more anxious to operate on a larger scale. Sellers advanced quotations 2c to 13c@14c a pound for spot lots.

Guarana—The market for powdered lots shows increased strength, based chiefly on a further shrinkage of spot stocks together with better inquiries from buyers. Offerings were moderate and holders as a rule are not

disposed to entertain bids below $1.20@$1.25 a pound, showing a raise of 10c a pound over recent values paid.

Haarlem Oil—Stronger reports from Holland and a more active demand locally, resulted in a higher level in prices on spot supplies. Importers are naming 5c higher to $2.80@$2.90 per gross.

Ipecac Root—Recent larger arrivals and a slow movement of supplies here, led to a weaker and lower spot market for Cartagena root. Holders lowered quotations 5c to $1.80@$1.85 a pound, which however, failed to stimulate a buying movement.

Marjoram Leaves—A higher primary market and a good volume of buying orders locally, instilled a stronger sentiment among local holders. Offerings of French leaves were higher at values ranging from 22c@22½c a pound, a gain of 3½c a pound over recent sales.

Naphthalene—Moderate arrivals and stronger primary markets, together with scant spot stocks, led to an upward trend of prices. Holders advanced quotations on spot lots of ball and flake ½c to 8½c@9c a pound.

Oil of Citronella—With the usual seasonable dullness and a fair increase in spot stocks due to recent liberal arrivals, a weak and lower spot market. Sellers reduced quotations on supplies of Ceylon oil in drums 2c to 48c@49c a pound, and in cans to 49c@50c a pound.

Oil of Geranium—A further material decrease in spot supplies of Algerian oil led a higher scale of values. Holders raised quotations 20c to $3.80@$3.90 a pound for spot lots.

Oil of Sandalwood—Prices suffered a further loss under some selling pressure. Offerings are fair at 50c lower on East Indian spot lots, ranging from $7.50@$8.50 a pound. In some quarters it is intimated that the lower price range will be only temporary, as there is a large inquiry from Europe, which cannot be satisfied here. The large demand which comes principally from England not alone for sandalwood but for other oils as well, is partly due to distilling plants which usually supplied the English markets, being converted into plants for manufacturing war materials for their respective countries. At the close prices reacted under a renewal of active buying, closing at $8@$8.50 for East Indian and at $3.25@$3.50 a pound for West Indian on the spot.

Oil of Wintergreen, Synthetic—Fair supplies and keener selling competition, resulted in a reduction of 7c a pound on spot lots. Manufacturers announced a reduction to $1.50 a pound, for supplies in bulk.

Potassium Permanganate—A smaller production and light spot stocks, influenced an upward trend of the market. Holders as a rule advanced prices to $1.95@$2.10 a pound.

Rapeseed Oil—A material decrease in the spot supply, due to a continued absence of arrivals from abroad, as well as stronger markets abroad resulted in a marked gain in values on spot lots. Holders are asking 3c advance on refined to 95c@96c and 4c higher to $1@$1.02 a gallon for blown.

Salol—A renewal of keen selling competition, resulted in a downward course of the spot market, showing a decline in quotations of 25c a pound. Manufacturers announced a reduction to $3.25 a pound for supplies in bulk, which price is being also named by second hands.

Saffron—A continued absence of buyers and active selling pressure among competitors resulted in a further drop in prices on American flowers of 10c a pound. Offerings are fairly liberal at $1.20@$1.25 a pound.

Silver Nitrate—A stronger market for silver forced values to a higher level. Manufacturers advanced quotations ¾c to 43c@45c an ounce for spot lots.

Sodium Benzoate—A marked downward revision of prices, due to liberal offerings which were stimulated by a larger production, featured the spot market during the past week. Offerings have been lowered 75c and some holders are booking orders at $8.25@$8.50 a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—Larger supplies and more active selling competition, forced values down to lower levels. Manufacturers announced a reduction in quotations to $1.55 a pound for supplies in bulk, showing a reduction of 15c a pound.

Valerian Root—More encouraging advices from primary sources together with smaller spot supplies available, led to a gradual upward trend of the spot market. Holders in most quarters are disinclined to accept bids below 27c, while others are asking up to 28c a pound for Japanese root, fair sales having been reported at 27c a pound, showing a gain of 2c a pound over recent sales.

REGULATIONS COVERING IMPORTS PURCHASED WITH DEPRECIATED CURRENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17—The consular regulations governing the importation into the United States of merchandise purchased with depreciated currency have been amended by an Executive Order from the White House so as to widen their scope to cover goods consigned for sale. The wording of the regulations has also been slightly changed and as they now appear on the statute books are as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Paragraph 692 of the Consular Regulations of 1896 is hereby amended to read as follows:

692, Currency Certificates—

When the price or value of merchandise obtained by purchase, shipped pursuant to an agreement of purchase, or consigned for sale in the United States is expressed in the invoice in depreciated currency, a currency certificate (form 144) must be attached to the invoice showing the percentage of depreciation as compared with the corresponding standard coin currency and the value in such standard coin currency of the total amount of the depreciated currency, stated in the invoice. This certificate should show, not the value of the depreciated currency in money of account of the United States, but its value in the terms of the standard coin currency in comparison with which the currency stated in the invoice is depreciated.

In the assessment of duty the currency of the invoice is reduced to the foreign money of account of the United States upon the basis of the values of foreign coins at the date of shipment, as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year. The date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation. In the absence of a currency certificate no allowance will be made for depreciated currency.

When an invoice is certified by the consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, or by two respectable merchants, as provided by section 2903, Revised Statutes, the currency certificate required by section 2903, Revised Statutes, may be issued by the foreign consul or the two respectable merchants who certify the invoice.

For statistical purposes, currency certificates are required for all invoices of merchandise wherein the price or value is expressed in depreciated currency, without regard to the dutiable or nondutiable character of the merchandise.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

PERSONALS

—C. F. MICHAELS, vice-president of the Langley & Michaels Company, wholesale druggist, San Francisco, spent last week in New York following attendance at the N. W. D. A. convention in Baltimore.

—CLARENCE STONE, manager of the Eastern branch of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, has gone with a party of friends on a camping expedition on the Penobscot river, north of Moosehead Lake, Maine.

—R. LEWIS MORRIS, vice-president of Herman & Herman, Inc., sailed on Saturday, October 14, from New York on the steamer St. Louis to open English offices for the corporation. Herman & Herman are also opening offices in Petrograd, Moscow, Genoa and Barcelona; and still others will shortly be opened in the Far East. In November an officer of the company will sail from New York for Brazil and Argentina, to establish headquarters in those countries.

—JOHN D. WING, 2ND, of Wing and Evans, left last Monday on a belated vacation. Mr. Wing intends to spend a month or six weeks at his country estate near Millbrook, N. Y.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES IRREGULAR BUT TENDING UPWARD

Changes in Quotations During the Week Affected Copper Sulphate, Potassium Muriate and Saltpetre—Potassium Alum Weaker

Occurrences in the spot chemical market during the week again demonstrated the peculiarities with which that market is invested. Chemicals, otherwise displaying every evidence of sound technical conditions, fell off in second hand quotations, and others suspected of weakness gave sign of recuperation. It is difficult under the circumstances to diagnose the conditions influencing such action and in the absence of sound argument one is disposed to accredit the market with artificiality. Bulls and bears are constantly at work and a little buying or selling pressure is usually effective. What the ultimate outcome will be is impossible to forecast with any degree of certitude though the opinion generally held is that the trend is toward steadier and higher values. One obvious fact which has been dwelt upon in these columns before, is that stocks are entering consuming channels in ever increasing volume. This may be sufficient ground upon which to base beliefs in a firmer market.

As a whole the price changes were not very formidable. The greatest gains, relatively, were made in copper sulphate to which about 2c a pound was added in quotations in all grades. Potassium muriate continues upward and saltpetre is advanced sympathetically. On the contrary potassium alum was weaker in second hands and some manufacturers were disposed to meet the reductions. Potassium chlorate was held at about the same figures as last quoted, but did not seem so firmly entrenched; in this case, however, manufacturers refuse to make concessions. Sodium bichromate was off again and on again and spot sales were reported to have been made by manufacturers below the prices usually asked in contract for next year's deliveries.

Notwithstanding the fact that manufacturers report their next year's output of soda ash and caustic soda is practically sold on contract, and nothing to be had for immediate delivery, second hand quotations on both articles again declined slightly. Manufacturers are in about the same position in regard to bleaching powder, which article continues strong in the open market. On neither of the last three chemicals are the spot offers of considerable quantity.

Acids—Second hand quotations on acids are still slightly below manufacturers' prices in some instances, but manufacturers as a rule are not making concessions except on firm bids on unusually large quantities. In muriatic acid the low inside prices, as given below, have been raised ¼c a pound by some manufacturers. Sulphuric acid, 66 degree, 93 per cent, was reported offered at $22 a ton though the majority of quotations in all quarters were higher. The following prices were generally quoted:

Muriatic, 18 degree, 1⅜c@1½c a pound; 20 degree, 1½c @1⅞c; 22 degree, 2⅛c@2⅜c a pound.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5½c@6c a pound; 38 degree, 6c@6½c a pound; 40 degree, 6½c@7c a pound; 42 degree, 7c@7½c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c@1¼c a pound for 60 degrees, and 1½c@ 1¾c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, $23 a ton and 97 per cent, $30 a ton.

Alum—Only a moderate amount of business was reported in alums and quotations on some suffered a loss. Aluminum sulphate low grades were offered at 2½c@3½c a pound and high grades at 4c@5c a pound. Ammonium alum ranged from 4c a pound for the lump to 4⅛c a pound for ground and 4⅝c a pound for powdered on the inside prices. Chrome alum remained at 26c@30c a pound. Potassium alum was quoted at 6c@6½c a pound by second hands while manufacturers in some instances were asking 6½c, 6¾c@7c a pound for lump, ground and powdered, respectively.

Bleaching Powder—The position of bleach continues strong and prices are holding at 4¼c@4½c a pound in large domestic containers. In export drums this article is held at a premium, commanding from 6c to 7½c a pound, according to seller. On contracts for next year 2½c a pound was quoted where manufacturers were not entirely sold up.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers, it is said, were not contracting and had very little spot to offer. In second hands the situation was a little easier and solid was quoted around $25 a ton and granulated at $30@$35 a ton.

Copper Sulphate—Leading manufacturers advanced copper sulphate quotations 2c a pound, bringing prices to 12c in carload lots and 12¼c in less. The raises were followed in practically all instances and on all grades. Although the market is not particularly active from a selling point, the season is approaching and many dealers are disposed to hold their stocks. In large crystals 98-99 per cent 12c@12¼c was quoted and in small crystals, 11c@11¼c a pound. For 95 per cent 10½c@10¾c a pound was asked.

Potash, Caustic—Stocks are small, but business is quiet and prices for 88 92 per cent remained unchanged at 83c@90c, according to seller. The 70-75 per cent was at 60c@65c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—The range on potassium chlorate was about the same as last week but small quantity offers were freer at 52c a pound. In some quarters 55c continues to be asked, while manufacturers are holding for 70c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Following the high prices for the basic salt, yellow prussiate was advanced and the low price quoted was 65c a pound. The red was also higher with $1.90 the low quotation.

Saltpetre—On account of the higher cost of potassium muriate, saltpetre prices were firm at the recent advances to 30c@31c a pound.

Soda Ash—Second hand sellers of soda ash were again depressing the market and in some quarters as low as $2.85 @$2.90 per hundred pounds was heard for the light, 58 per cent test. Manufacturers are said to be asking up to 3½c a pound for spot with very little to offer. The output of most factories for next year is said to be sold and contracts at the old figure, 1¼c a pound basis of 48 per cent, are sparingly made.

Soda, Caustic—There was no strengthening in the position of caustic soda with second hands and spot was again offered at $3.85 per hundred and nearby deliveries at $3.75 per hundred for the 76 per cent fused. Manufacturers have very little spot to offer, for which they are asking 4c and more a pound, and very little is said to be had on contract for next year. The price asked was 2½c a pound basis of 60 per cent.

DYE PLANT DESTROYED; SEVEN LOSE LIVES

The dye plant of the Oakes Manufacturing Company at Astoria, Long Island, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday with a loss of seven lives. Acid fumes overcame office workers, preventing their escape. A large quantity of logwood was destroyed. The loss was about $150,000. The breaking of a bottle containing bisulphite of soda near several barrels of chlorate of soda caused a chemical reaction which started the fire.

HEARING ON EXPRESS RATES OCTOBER 23

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17—The various express companies of the United States engaged in interstate commerce have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for an order authorizing the maintenance of express rates dependent upon the value declared or agreed upon in writing by the shipper as the released value of the property, and it has been ordered that a hearing concerning the propriety of the issuance of such an order, to be limited and confined to the presentation and consideration of this petition, be held in this city October 23.

NEW ACETATE OF LIME PLANT

The Connecticut Chemical Company is building a plant at Canaan, Conn., costing $250,000, for the manufacture of acetate of lime, wood alcohol, etc. William M. Barnum of New York is head of the Connecticut Chemical Company. The plant when completed will be leased to the Barnum-Richardson Company, manufacturer of car wheels.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

ACTIVITY IN VEGETABLE DYESTUFFS

Buying of Other Countries at Primary Sources Causes Prices to Stiffen—Aniline Colors Are in Better Supply, Though Manufacturers Still Sell Mostly On Contract

Renewed activity in vegetable dyestuffs is steadying values and another week has passed without any great change in quotations. The declining tendencies so prevalent in this list of dyestuffs for the last few months seem to have been permanently stayed and the selling end of the trade is under the impression that the turn is now on for higher prices. In most of the dyeing materials of foreign origin the advance has already begun. It is said that other countries buying in the producing sections and whose operations, at the present, are probably on a larger scale than those of this country have caused primary market prices to stiffen, and local quotations on shipments have been considerably affected thereby in the last few weeks. Logwood products, which had been very unsettled, have apparently steadied as quotations have not been so variable of late. There is still some breach between low and high but this is accounted for to some extent by quality. Cutch and gambier were steady, and there was some activity in archil and cudbear. Divi-divi prices were raised by some dealers and sumac was firm at the recent advance.

Coal-tar dyestuffs are in good demand and prices vary according to seller. Of the finished colors sulphur black is apparently established on a dependable basis and is said to be readily obtainable at $1@$1.25 a pound. Other colors are also to be had but mainly through brokers as manufacturers maintain that their output is entirely absorbed on contract. The manufacture of intermediates is becoming more divided and the development of new products is spreading. The spot market is still uncertain and prices as well as quality vary. Manufacturers in most instances are pretty well sold on contract, but are in a position now and then to offer spot deliveries. Their quotations therefore are not always firm for immediate delivery but on condition of shipment when available.

Albumen—The expected advance in prices of albumens has not occurred, but the market is firm, and prices are steady. Quite a large amount of business is said to have been transacted during the last week or two and most of the low inside quotations have been withdrawn. On shipment around 72c a pound was asked for hen egg albumen and spot quotations were 74c@76c a pound, though a little better could have been done in some quarters. There were also holders at 78c a pound. For blood albumen the prices ranged from 28c@34c for the domestic to 36c@40c a pound for the imported.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Higher prices for aniline oil have been expected for some time by the trade, but the market seems fairly established at the low levels recently attained. In large quantities 25c a pound can be done and in small lots around 28c and up to 30c a pound is asked. At these figures its production is said to be unprofitable for many of the smaller dealers and it is the elimination of these that was expected to advance prices, but the result was not effected. On contract around 20c a pound is quoted in some quarters. The salts are quoted at 36c and up to 40c a pound according to quantity and seller.

Archil—Quite an inquiry developed for archil extract during the week and several important transactions were recorded. The prices range from 30c@35c a pound for the double extract to 40c@45c a pound for the concentrated, and the sales made were, in most instances, at the inside prices.

Cudbear—This article which has been inactive for some time received attention during the week and several large sales were made to consumers. The prices obtained were said to have been 30c a pound for the English cudbear which ranges up to 35c a pound. The French and concentrated grades are nominal.

Cutch—Cotton dyers are proving steady customers for cutch, and while individual sales are not large the regularity is gradually making an impression on spot stocks. The importations of cutch were in big quantity during the first part of the year and into the early summer, but not much since then as the demand had practically ceased during the summer and dealers were unable to move the stocks on hand. The demand that developed in the last few weeks was welcomed by dealers and while the advance in price has only been slight the market is much firmer. Prices for bales were at 8½c@9½c a pound and for boxes at 11c@12½c a pound, and for extracts up to 14c@15c a pound for the better grades.

Divi-Divi—The quotations on divi-divi were advanced in some quarters, not on account of any particular activity but more as the result of the stronger position to which this article has been drifting in the last few weeks. Prices as now quoted are around $52 a ton for shipment and $56@$57 for spot.

Gambier—Prices on gambier are being maintained at about the same level as last week though shipments were offered in some quarters at 8½c a pound, a loss of ¼c. Spot goods are absorbed in good quantity by tanners, while the silk trade seems to be well protected on contracts. On spot common gambier was offered at 9½c@10c a pound with some asking 10½c. Spot stocks of the cubes are scarce and prices range from 18c a pound for No. 2 to 20c@21c a pound for No. 1.

Indigo—There was no noticeable change in the indigo situation and while some dealers are quoting on the new tariff basis, sales are now and then recorded at somewhere near the old prices. The new prices as quoted by some of the large dealers are: Bengal, $3.50@$4 a pound; Oudes, $3.25@$3.50; Guatemala, $2.75@$3.50; Kurpahs, $3@$3.50 and Madras, $1.05@$1.25.

Logwood—The wide range in the quotations of logwood continues and it is said that offers have been received as low as $18@$20 a ton. Manufacturers of the extract are in receipt of regular supplies and discriminate in favor of the better qualities of wood for which higher prices are paid. The Jamaica product is quoted at $36@$40 a ton and genuine Campeche is said to bring that price at seaboard in the producing countries. The solid extract is quoted at 38c@40c a pound though there are sellers at 1c@2c a pound less. For the 51 degree liquid prices range from 21c@25c a pound, according to quantity and seller. Hematine paste is bringing 26c@27c a pound with some asking 30c a pound and the crystals are quoted at 45c@47c a pound, though in this case there are also sellers below the low figure given.

Sumac—The demand for sumac continues good and prices remained firm at the recent advance. The Sicily sumac is quoted at $72 a ton for shipment and $78 a ton for spot, and the extract therefrom up to 13½c a pound for the colorless. Domestic sumac was offered at $43@$45 a ton and the extract at 7c@9c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—Was offered on spot at $10 a pound in several quarters while contracts were made at $8 a pound subject to a little shading on quantity.

Dimethylaniline—Varies considerably according to seller and while there were quotations at 60c a pound for contract and 68c for spot, others were reporting sales at 80c on contract and $1 a pound for spot.

Paranitraniline—The difficulty and danger encountered in the manufacture of paranitraniline is said to be retarding its manufacture but there are concerns now making, or ready to make, this article. Spot quotations were received at $1.50 a pound and on contract at $1.35 a pound.

Spot quotations were also had on alpha-naphthylamine at $1.25 a pound, on nitro-naphthalene at 65c a pound and bi-nitronaphthalene at $1 a pound.

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—The Fairmont Chemical Company is planning the erection of a plant with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons of sulphuric acid, and an auxiliary plant to manufacture nitric acid. The structures will be of fireproof construction, and will cost about $85,000.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.54	— .58
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	37.25	—38.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .72
97 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .76
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.54	— .55
188 proof	gal.	.55	— .57
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	**lb.**	**.63**	**— .88**
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.65	— 4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15.	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .69
White	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	**lb.**	**3.40**	**— 3.45**
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.70	— 3.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical	—	—	1.40
U. S. P.	—	—	1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	1.90
Caffeine, alkalold, bulk	lb.	12.25	—13.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .69½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .70
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	— .72
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .72½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .70
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Carame',	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.06	— .07
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.07	— .08
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.59	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .05
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.50	— .59
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	.87	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.51	— .52
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass.	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.70	— .71
Spanish	lb.	.74	— .76
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10	— .11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.	—	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.45	— .47
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.46	— .47
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.45	— .47
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.37	— .38
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.33	— .34
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.80	— 3.00
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.25	— 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.11	— .13
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.95	— 1.15
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.28	— .47
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.90
Regular	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lycopodium	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21	— .23
Glcerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.87	— 2.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small flake	lb.	.93	— 1.00
Sorts	lb.	.38	— .42
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Recryst	lb.	5.10	— 5.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—81.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08½—	.09½
Balls	lb.	.08½—	.09½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	06½—	.07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—10.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—10.55
Granular	lb.	—	—11.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.50
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½—	.04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼—	.05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½—	.08¾
Snow white	lb.	.11½—	.11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	21.00	—21.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.29	— .30
Permanganate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13½
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½—	.12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .51
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .52
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
Second hands	oz.	.47	— .50
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	.47	— .50
Resorcin crystals	lb.	28.00	—29.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.30	—10.10
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Second hands	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Saltpetre	lb.	.29	— .31
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	— .15
Ground	lb.	.11	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.43	— .45
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15¾—	.16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½—	.12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb	.11	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾—	.02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½—	.07
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .35
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder	oz	—	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾—	.04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Iodide	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½—	.30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½—	.14
Oxide	lb.	.44	— .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Artificial	lb.	.11½—	.12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½—	.14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03¼—	.03¼
56 deg.	lb.	.06½—	.07½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.25	— .26
70 degree	lb.	.08½—	.09
80 degree	lb.	.09½—	.10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼—	.14½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.63	— .65
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.57½—	.59
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½—	.06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½—	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .33
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .33
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	6.55	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.55	— 5.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	— 3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.55	— .65
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— 18
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.90	— .95
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	— .15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb	.48	— .50
Java	lb.	.85	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bottles	lb.	1.28	— 1.29
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.80	—10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.05	— 4.15
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.64½—	.71
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.80	— 3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	6.45	— 7.00
Hemlock	lb.	.52	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.70	— 8.75
Twice rect.	lb.	8.55	— 8.60
Wood,	lb.	1.35	— 1.65
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— 80
Lemon	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Malefern	lb.	8.90	— 9.45
Mustard, natural	lb.	20.00	—20.75
Artificial	lb.	19.00	—19.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	13.05	—14.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	13.50	—14.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Synthetic bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	— .53
South American	lb.	.62	— .63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.05
Oregon	gal.	.74	— .82
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .38

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .14
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.30	— .35
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .11
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.24½	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.19	— .20
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .06½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .14½
Select, bdls.	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50¾
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.60	— .65
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.90	— 7.90
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.20
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04½	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08½
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .04½

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.59	— .64
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .78
Borage	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	
Hungarian	lb.	.54	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.55	— .60
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	— .17
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.15	— .16
Insect, open	lb.	—	
Closed	lb.	—	
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.	—	
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Valencia	lb.	10.90	—11.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.21
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.19½	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia Pilullfera	lb.	.24	— .24½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	.43	— .50
French	lb.	.22	— .22½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .08
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .62
Grinding	lb.	—	— .55
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .41
Tinnevelly	lb.	.21	— .28
Pods	lb.	.35	— .39
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10½
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.25	— .29
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .71
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.76	— .82
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.15	— .19
Arnica	lb.	.55	— .63
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .08
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .11½
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.25	— .40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.95	— 2.60
Unbleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .35
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.50	— .60
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .10½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05½	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.17	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .21
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, African	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15	— .17
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	— 5.45
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .37
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .50
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.13	— .13½
Finger	lb	1.55	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29	— .35
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.30	— .35
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.17	— .18
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.10½	— .11
Senega, Northern	lb.	.63	— .66
Southern	lb.	.52	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .26
Stripped	lb.	.29	— .30
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.09	— .10
Squill	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	— —
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.32	— .33
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .21
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.26	— .27
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.05½	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14	— .14½
Spanish	lb.	.18½	— .19
Star	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.32	— .35
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.21	— .22
Colchicum	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.09	— .09½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .19½
Dill	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.12	— .13
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06½
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.20	— .20½
Lobelia	lb.	.26½	— .28
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.11	— .11½
Chinese	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— .13
English, yellow	lb.	.12¼	— .13
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Indian	lb.	.21	— .22
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.32	— .33
Turkish	lb.	.27	— .28
Russian	lb.	.29	— .29½
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes. Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic. firsts	lb.	.30	— .34
Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .27
Asafoetida, whole. U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.35	— .36
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.24½	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.42	— .49
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.36	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.26	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Montan, crude	lb.	.40	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04⅛	— .04⅜
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½
Alum, chrome	lb.	.30	— .32
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda. Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.50
High Grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 5.00
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	—110.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .07½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17	— .18
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .38
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11⅝
White cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¼
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13¼
Powdered	lb.	.14⅞	— .15¾
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¼
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White. Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅝
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02¾
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .07½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .42
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.53	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .55
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton		400	— 425
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.30	— .31
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.25	— .27
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda.Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.60	— .65
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¼	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.	lb.	—	— —
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.01	— .01¼
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.01¼	— .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .76
Blood	lb.	.32	— .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .70
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	.30	— .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08½	— .09¼
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .12½
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	—57.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09½	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00	—50.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—54.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sumac	ton	72.00	—78.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— 11¼
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.03	— .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.30	— .35
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .14
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .14
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.16	— .20
Gall	lb.	.18	— .20
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.45	— .47
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.26	— .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.38	— .40
Hemlock	lb.	.04½	— .05
Indigo	lb.	.30	— .32
51 degrees contracts	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.21	— .25
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50	— .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	.10¼	— .11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Unclarified	lb.	.06	— .06½
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .13½

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..		—	— —
Acid Orange	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.25	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .40
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.05
Anthracene		—	— —
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com.	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	—	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .60
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .44
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
m—Dinitrotoluene		—	— —
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— 1.75
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00	—20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
p—Nitraniline	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .27
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .65
Binitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— 1.00
a—Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .42
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluene		—	— —
m—Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—20.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Toluol, Pure	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Toluol Commercial 90%	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
p—Toluidene, contract	lb.	—	— 2.25
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	4.00	— 4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	—	— .50
Xylene, Pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.74	— .75
Domestic, prime	gal.	.71	— .72
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—140.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.86	— .88
No. 1	gal.	.81	— .82
No. 2	gal.	.75	— .76
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South. crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.51	— .52
Brown, strained	gal.	.59	— .60
Light, strained	gal.	.61	— .62
Yellow, bl'ch'd winter gal.		.64	— .65
White, bl'ch'd, winter gal.		.65	— .66
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.95	— .96
Prime	gal.	.91	— .92
Dark	gal.	.79	— .80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.11¾	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Saponified	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12½	— .13
Double pressed	lb.	.13½	— .14
Triple pressed	lb.	.14½	— .15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89	— .90
Prime	lb.	.87	— .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.63	— .64
Bleached	gal.	.65	— .66
Extra bleached, winter gal.		.67	— .68

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Cochin	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	10.86	—10.90
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— .80
Summer, white	lb.	—	— —
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .82
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .83
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .84
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .85
Mustard Seed, expressed	gal.	—	— —
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Foots	lb.	.09¾	— .10⅛
U. S. P.	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10	— .10½
Commercial	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Prime, red	lb.	.09¾	— .09⅞
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13	— .13½
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.90	— .97
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.95	— .96
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Soya Bean, English	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Manchurian	lb.	.10	— .10⅜
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal	.46	— .46½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41	— .42
Turpentine, Destructive distillel, bbls.	gal.	.38	— .39
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.50	— 3.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	7.50	— 8.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb. bbl.	6.10	— 6.15

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.38	— .39
Diamond "I"	lb.	.36	— .37
V. S. O.	lb.	.38	— .39
Fine orange	lb.	.33	— .34
Second orange	lb.	.31	— .32
T. N.	lb.	.31	— .31½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.28	— .29
Button	lb.	.36	— .38
Regular, bleached	lb.	.32	— .33
Bone, Dry	lb.	.38	— .40

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19	— .20
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11¾	— .11⅞
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.36	— .37
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.20	— .20½
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16	— .17
African	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Cochin	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Japan	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	— .58
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .55½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17	— .17¼
White	lb.	.21	— .21½
Pimento	lb.	.05	— .06

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	short ton	34.50	—35.00
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—27.75
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		34.00	—34.50
Montgomery		—	—36.00
New Orleans	ton	33.00	—34.00
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—28.50
Meal	short ton	—	—30.60
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	38.00	—39.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	— 39.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .41
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .22
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.38	— .42
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 2.71

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15	— .16
Bahia	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Cuban	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trinidad	lb.	.14½	— .15
Hayti	lb.	.11	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.18	— .19

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.35	—
XXXX	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.40	—
Confectioners' A	7.05	7.05	7.05	—	—
Fine gran.	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.25	—

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Capital Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000; drugs, medicines, paints; E. W. Wilkinson, E. A. Almy, M. C. Ruthie, 2 Rector street, New York.

Nyal Drug Store, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; drug, supply store; L. H. Vogel, R. H. McGregor, G. W. Woltz, 755 Best street, Buffalo.

Joy Products Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; soap, washing powders, chemicals; B. B. and E. A. McAlpin, F. B. Robinson, 68 William street.

Wright Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.; capital $100,000; to manufacture chemicals; Ezra J. Wright, Anna G. Wright, Anna C. Crocker, Brooklyn.

The United States Drug and Chemical Company, Cleveland, O.; capital, $250,000; E. P. Chamberlain, J. Klee, et al.

American Kelp and Chemical Industry, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; capital, $100,000; Frank Messedat, C. H. Grimstad.

Jones and Wilkerson Drug Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $3,000; Gray Wilkerson, B. S. Jones, Frederick D. Garner, Ernest Evans, Wilson Ballard.

White Drug Company, Grenada, Tenn.; capital, $6,000; V. R. Patterson, W. E. Penn, S. M. Stein and others.

The Guyton Drug Company, Williamston, S. C.; capital, $4,000; C. L. Guyton, J. T. Stoddard, C. H. Godfrey, L. H. McBrearty.

Cash Brothers Drug Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; capital, $25,000; wholesale, retail and the manufacturing of drugs; J. H. Cash, president; D. O. Cash, vice-president; J. R. Vaughan, secretary and treasurer.

Electrolytic Chemical Works of America, Inc., New York; capital, $500,000; to manufacture electrolytic chemicals under the process discovered by Richard Rodrian, throughout the United States Canada and Mexico; J. Speth, F. Frank, H. Wehmann, 277 Third avenue.

The Vigoro Company, Inc., Brewster, N. Y.; capital, $150,000; chemists, druggists; F. L. Shelp, J. M. Sinclair, H. E. Parsons, 157 Montague street, Brooklyn.

Protective Materials Corporation, New York; capital, begin business with $500; commission, selling agents, personal property, preserving materials, chemists, druggists; R. Eble, M. H. Barton, J. J. Byrne, 60 Wall street.

The Epock Company, Dover, Del.; capital, $1,250,000; to manufacture and sell medicinal preparations and druggists' supplies of all kinds; W. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. David.

Clement Drug Store, San Francisco, Cal.; capital, $3,000; general drug business; George C. Clement, R. B. Locke, G. J. Hatfield,

Griffith Chemical Company, Freeport, Ill.; capital, $500; Roger B. Simpson, Robert M. Griffith, Marietta Griffith.

Direct Pharmaceutical Company, Memphis, Tenn.; capital, $5,0000; W. A. Webster, W. S. Lawrence, W. R. McKinney, F. M. Pollard, W. P. Armstrong.

M. H. Kahn, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; chemicals, dyes, paints, varnishes, paper hanger, agency, brokerage; M. Arnstein, R. Goldschmidt, M. H. Kahn, 616 West 115th street.

Authorizations

Utility Distributing Corporation, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $1,000,000; chemicals, compounds, combinations to be used in removal of carbon and to prevent formation of carbon; representative, C. J. Coleman, 1465 Broadway, Manhattan.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	33	37
do preferred	58	61
By-Products Coke	167	175
Casein Co. of America	38	43
Davison Chemical	45	50
Dow Chemical	250	260
do preferred	99	100
Electro Bleaching	200	300
Federal Chemical	75	82
do preferred	104	107
Freeport Texas Sulphur	750	850
Freeport Texas Rights	250	...
Grasselli Chemical	250	260
Harrison Bros.	140	150
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	..
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	250	...
Matheson Alkali	87	..
do preferred	100	105
Merrimac Chemical	125	130
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	30	35
do preferred	20	24
Mulford Co., H. K.	64	74
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	95	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	...	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	320	330
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	175
Solvay Process	325	335
Standard Chemical	90	105
Union Sulphur	11500	...
United Dyewood	100	...
do preferred	99	...

A new building for the manufacture of sulphide of soda and hyposulphite of soda is being erected at Buffalo, New York, by the Contact Process Company, chemical manufacturers.

Plans are under way for the erection of a building on the southeast corner of Ditmas avenue and East Eighty-third street, Brooklyn, to be used for the manufacture of azo dyes by the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.40	— .45
Technical	lb.	.35	— .45
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .18
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.56	— .57
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	— .62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	65.	— .70
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz, vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3½)	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg, carb.	lb.	.07½—	.08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½—	.09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.85	— 4.10
1 oz. v.	oz.	.33	— .38
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.40	— .50
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.70	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .75
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.64	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.54	— .60
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.87	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.58½—	.62
Methylic (Wood) bbls	gal.	.75	— .90
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Amb rgris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½—	.14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.25	— .30
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .30
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.65	— .75
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .50
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	.18	— .30
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— —
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.20	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.10	— 5.50
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.45	— .50
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.50
	oz.	1.00	— 1.08
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.35	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.74½	— .76½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.76½	— .78½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, Sifted	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chinese	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.55	— .65
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each	lb.	—	— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.55	— .60
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .32
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.16	— .24
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.65	— .75
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.40	— .46
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.			Nominal
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—10.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.85	— .95
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.25
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.06	— .11
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.46	— .47
in cans	lb.	.48	— .49
Less	lb.	.51	— .55
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 3.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	lb.	.20	— .25
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous (See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	— .75
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	— .28
2 oz.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .22
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	oz.	.65	— .70
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.70	— .80
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Norwegian	gal.	5.20	— 5.35
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	—165.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.80	— .92
Raw	gal.	.79	— .81
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.32	— .37
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.30	— 1.60
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	1.40
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50

Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Granulated	lb.	11.50	—11.75
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	11.50	—11.75
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .42
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
etrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
heno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.45	— 2.50
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.75	— 2.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.55½	— .67
Powdered	lb.	.56½	— .70
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 3.90
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.33	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .30
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95	— 1.15
Sulph.	oz.	.65	— .80
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Acetate	oz.	1.06	— 1.11
Bimuriate	oz.	.94	— .99
Arsenate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Arsenite	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Benzoate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Bisulphate	oz.	.50	— .70
Carbolate	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Citrate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.44	— 1.49
Hydrobromide	oz.	.86	— .91
Hydrochloride	oz.	.86	— .91
Hypophosphite	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.72	— .77
Phosphate	oz.	.88	— .93
Lactate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Salicylate	oz.	.84	— .89
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.50	— .53
5-oz. cans	oz.	.55	— .60
1-oz. cans	oz.	.63	— .65
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.20
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.07	— .09
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		6.50	— 7.00
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.54	— .60
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .60
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.65	— 2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.35	— .40
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.88	— .98
Cacodylate ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb	1.70	— 1.80
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .68
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.23	— .30
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.27	— .32
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— —
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.20	— .25
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Oz.	oz.	.45	— .58

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 9 to October 16, 1916

ACID, ACETIC—12,000 lbs., $2,800, Italy; 94,916 lbs., $20,459, England; 224 lbs., $42, Dutch West Indies; 31,569 lbs., $3,156, England; 50 lbs., $12, Panama; 4,513 lbs., $1,354, England; 2,429 lbs., $291, Scotland; 238 lbs., $24, Cuba; 425 lbs., $87, Brazil.

ACID, BENZOIC—5 lbs., $12, Cuba.

ACID, BORIC—410 lbs., $45, Costa Rica; 100 lbs. $11, Chile; 207 lbs., $29, Peru; 112,000 lbs., $13,720, England; 173,745 lbs., $7,904, France; 100 lbs., $13, Cuba.

ACID CARBOLIC—80 lbs., $73, Colombia; 536 lbs., $317, Australia; 100 lbs., $73, Cuba; 16,080 lbs., $83,880, France; 220 lbs., $220, Netherlands; 10 lbs., $7, Cuba; 50 lbs., $37, Ecuador.

ACID, CITRIC—4,729 lbs., $3,321, Sweden; 110 lbs., $87, Costa Rica; 224 lbs., $146, Brazil; 100 lbs., $75, Colombia; 222 lbs., $157, Venezuela; 25 lbs., $10, Newfoundland; 100 lbs., $68, Cuba; 112 lbs., $86, Colombia; 50 lbs., $35, Ecuador.

ACID, MURIATIC—60 lbs., $7, Costa Rica; 2,960 lbs., $270, Panama; 3,025 lbs., $187, San Domingo; 416 lbs., $56, Bolivia; 70 lbs., $7, Panama; 30,006 lbs., $655, Cuba; 61 lbs., $14, Nicaragua; 112 lbs., $4, Panama; 80 lbs., $9, Colombia.

ACID, OXALIC—50 lbs., $35, Cuba.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—700 lbs., $235, Australia; 11,488 lbs., $1,608, France.

ACID, PICRIC—72,932 lbs., $70,744, Russia in Europe.

ACID, SALICYLIC—110 lbs., $204, Greece; 4,500 lbs., $8,400, Italy; 795 lbs., $1,517, Australia; 4,000 lbs., $6,400, England; 110 lbs., $286, Australia; 5 lbs., $9, Colombia.

ACID, SULPHURIC—215 lbs., $13, Panama; 1,711 lbs., $54, San Domingo; 453 lbs., $41, Argentina; 897 lbs., $34, French Guiana; 694 lbs., $41, Peru; 180 lbs., $16, Dutch East Indies; 40 lbs., $3, Panama; 50 lbs., $10, Spain; $2,900 [illegible], $108, Trinidad; 7,750 lbs., $218, British West Indies; 381 lbs., $20, Colombia; 25 lbs., $6, Ecuador.

ACID, TARTARIC—300 lbs., $131, Costa Rica; 331 lbs., $228, Brazil; 100 lbs., $75, Colombia; 131 lbs., $81, Venezuela; 300 lbs., $250, Denmark; 58 lbs., $36, Newfoundland; 200 lbs., $128, Cuba; 26 lbs., $35, Nicaragua; 100 lbs., $68, Cuba.

ALCOHOL—687,416 gls., $313,977, France; 48,342 gls., $60,000, Switzerland; 289 gls., $183, Argentina; 52,018 gls., $13,385, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—300 gls., $171, Colombia.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$8,000, Netherlands; $1,768, Norway; $2,212, Norway; $411, Russia in Europe; $2,212, Norway; $411, Russia in Europe; $1,853, Netherlands.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS — $968, France; $53, San Domingo; $9, French Guiana; $150, British West Indies; $210, Cuba; $428, Peru.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$12, Cuba.

AMMONIUM, SULPHATE—$33, Denmark.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$308, Denmark.

ARSENIC—$160, Brazil.

BEES WAX—50 lbs., $15, Australia.

BARK EXTRACTS—$130, France; $500, Italy; $725, Sweden.

BORAX—$1,950, Sweden; $17, Costa Rica; $10, British West Indies; $23, San Domingo; $59, Panama; $6, Panama; $14,942, England; $33, Cuba; $4,429, Sweden; $1,859, England; $41, Nicaragua; $6, British West Indies; $30, Colombia.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—25,000 lbs., $878, Panama; 10,000 lbs., $328, San Domingo; 19,970 lbs., $4,640, Chile; 17,550 lbs., $606, Venezuela; 50,230 lbs., $1,657, Dutch East Indies; 56,000 lbs., $1,770, Australia; 3,000 lbs., $126, Costa Rica; 4,500 lbs., $198, Nicaragua; 480 lbs., $31, Panama; 16,000 lbs., $688, Salvador; 200 lbs., $8, Ecuador; 5,500 lbs., $165, Venezuela; 400 lbs., $12, Jamaica; 20,160 lbs., $605, Australia; 3,000 lbs., $66, New Zealand; 480 lbs., $31, British West Africa; 55,200 lbs., $1,435, Cuba; 60 lbs., $3, San Domingo.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$47, French Guiana; $56, Panama; $39, Cuba.

CASTOR OIL—1,100 gls., $1,428, Chile; 15 gls., $21, Colombia; 410 gls., $432, Ecuador.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$700, Norway.

CHLORINE—29,268 lbs., $4,153, France; 105,166 lbs., $20,084, Russia in Europe.

CHLOROFORM—$54, Costa Rica; $192, Cuba; $11, San Domingo; $10, Brazil; $36, Peru; $56, New Zealand.

COCOA BUTTER—$873, France; $486, New Zealand.

COCOANUT OIL—$97, Nicaragua; $20, Dutch West Indies.

COPPER SULPHATE—110 lbs., $13, Costa Rica; 4,375 lbs., $405, Cuba; 1,875 lbs., $423, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $10, Australia; 22,000 lbs., $2,500, Argentina; 50 lbs., $5, Australia; 50 lbs., $5, New Zealand; 100 lbs., $13, Cuba; 242,000 lbs., $25,688, Argentina.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$41, Venezuela.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$39, Costa Rica; $219, Colombia; $50, Venezuela; $271, Norway; $51, Colombia.

DEXTRINE—6,720 lbs., $284, Australia; 448 lbs., $18, Denmark.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$3,825, France; $7,001, Italy; $43,832, England; $125, Salvador; $2,163, Brazil; $400, British South Africa; $475, England; $30, Jamaica; $182, Cuba; $7,300, Argentina; $439, Colombia; $525, France; $2,635, Australia; $5,313, France; $2,523, Italy; $7,969, Spain; $600, Sweden; $1,156, England; $25, Colombia; $1,104, Australia.

DYEWOOD—61 tons, $4,699, France.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$13,166, Russia in Europe; $8,600, England; $503, Argentina; $223, Ecuador; $25, Venezuela; $1,100, Canada; $988, France; $2,415, Sweden.

EPSOM SALTS—500 lbs., $14, Costa Rica; 328 lbs., $10, Guatemala; 200 lbs., $12, Honduras; 456 lbs., $19, San Domingo; 1,245 lbs., $51, Brazil; 250 lbs., $11, Chile; 2,000 lbs., $30, Venezuela; 119 lbs., $5, Panama; 133 lbs., $4, Colombia; 150 lbs., $9, Panama; 729 lbs., $26, Cuba; 200 lbs., $10, Colombia.

ETHER—$172, Cuba; $187, San Domingo; $842, Australia; $30, New Zealand; $29, Cuba.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$4, San Domingo; $68, Panama; $135, Chile.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$130, Costa Rica; $22, Honduras; $63, British West Indies; $612, Cuba; $70, Dutch West Indies; $72, San Domingo; $660, Ecuador; $27, Venezuela; $697, Australia; $27, Denmark; $53, Panama; $18, Jamaica; $12, Cuba; $20, Argentina; $245, New Zealand.

FORMALDEHYDE—900 lbs., $90, Spain; 22,400 lbs., $2,575, Switzerland; 2,353 lbs., $280, Australia; 2,000 lbs., $800, Denmark; 256 lbs., $22, Argentina; 26,483 lbs., $3,191, Australia; 1,200 lbs., $144, New Zealand; 11,670 lbs., $1,195, France; 5,400 lbs., $1,137, England.

GLUCOSE—162,720 lbs., $4,634, France; 877,705 lbs., $25,328, England; 500 lbs., $103, Panama; 806 lbs., $26, Brazil; 16,950 lbs., $483, Chile; 1,370 lbs., $50, Newfoundland; 2,726 lbs., $70, Cuba; 2,912 lbs., $91, Ecuador; 81,360 lbs., $2,405, Australia; 33,900 lbs., $1,002, New Zealand.

GLYCERIN—4,151 lbs., $2,405, Cuba; 50 lbs., $25, San Domingo; 785 lbs., $175, Chile; 90 lbs., $50, Colombia; 1,240 lbs., $450, Peru; 100 lbs., $48, Venezuela; 240 lbs., $123, Colombia; 100 lbs., $80, Peru; 451 lbs.,$245, Uruguay; 2,500 lbs., $2,274, Newfoundland; 50,618 lbs., $26,800, England; 220 lbs., $130, Mexico; 820 lbs., $422, Chile; 198 lbs., $97, Ecuador.

HEXEMETHYLENTETRAMINE—$981, Russia in Europe.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$3,439, Cuba; $105, San Domingo; $2,077, Argentina; $225, Brazil;; $38, Chile; $115, Peru; $15, Venezuela; $134, Cuba; $108, Panama; $72, Colombia; $2, British West Indies.

LEAD ACETATE—$870, Denmark, $33, Cuba.

LIME, ACETATE—54,322 lbs., $3,803, France.

LIME, CHLORIDE—$14,775, Sweden; $16, Costa Rica; $240, Cuba; $1,295, Argentina.

LOGWOOD—61 tons, $4,699, France.

OPIUM—$1,171, Costa Rica; $13, San Domingo; $15, Colombia; $12, Jamaica; $93, Colombia; $14, Ecuador.

PEPPERMINT OIL—1,560 lbs., $3,510, England; 1,710 lbs., $3,300, England.

PERFUMERY—$987, Norway; $107, Costa Rica; $170, Nicaragua; $51, Panama; $147, Salvador; $60, Mexico; $37, British West Indies; $1,576, Cuba; $29, Danish West Indies; $1,162, San Domingo; $24, Dutch West Indies; $2,886, Argentina; $124, Brazil; $310, Colombia; $379, Ecuador; $413, Peru; $88, Uruguay; $323, Venezuela; $3,332, Australia; $30, New Zealand; $984, France; $153, Jamaica; $92, British West Indies; $428, Cuba; $18, Colombia; $546, British India; $8,689, Australia; $6,476, New Zealand; $1,079, British South Africa; $6, Liberia.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$1,171, France; $528, Italy; $5,971, Netherlands; $1,178, England; $34, Costa Rica; $12, Dutch West Indies; $17, Argentina; $270, Argentina; $81, Chile; $115, Peru; $29, Venezuela; $3,806, England; $48, Panama; $1,764, Argentina; $126, Chile; $274, Uruguay; $424, Australia; $28, New Zealand; $407, England; $19, Jamaica; $1,310, British India; $1,151, Australia; $78, New Zealand; $199,136, France; $68, Iceland; $95, Colombia; $623, Australia; $40, New Zealand.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—49,005 lbs., $16,970, Sweden; 50 lbs., $21, San Domingo; 501 lbs., $262, Argentina.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—80 lbs., $28, Mexico; 137 lbs., $36, Uruguay.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—224 lbs., $96, Costa Rica; 2,240 lbs., $1,065, Brazil; 274 lbs., $138, Venezuela; 288 lbs., $166, Colombia; 472 lbs., $272, Colombia, 336 lbs., $188, Ecuador.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—256 lbs., $416, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—873 lbs., $803, Argentina; 20 lbs., $18, Chile; 248 lbs., $359, Brazil.

QUEBRACHO—235,122 lbs., $41,995, Sweden.

QUICKSILVER—75 lbs., $77, French Guiana; 375 lbs., $353, Australia.

QUININE—$2,400, Venezuela; $12, Costa Rica; $371, Nicaragua; $3, Panama.

ROOTS AND BARKS—$2,698, France, $3,500 Sweden; $839, England; $362, Argentina; $39, Venezuela; $762, Australia; $4,508, England; $11, Panama; $11, Panama; $360, Australia; $5,949, England; $452, Australia; $625, France; $2,400, Italy.

SALOL—55 lbs., $212, Italy; 22 lbs., $91, Brazil; 2,500 lbs., $7,500; 220 lbs., $759, Italy; 1,100 lbs., $4,950, France; 10 lbs., $35, Ecuador.

SALTPETER—125 lbs., $31, Venezuela; 1,000 lbs., $250, Mexico; 200 lbs., $27, Jamaica; 1,000 lbs., $191, Colombia.

SODA, ASH—13,673 lbs., $439, Denmark; 43,586 lbs., $1,765, Netherlands; 350,409 lbs., $11,455, Sweden; 1,185 lbs., $39, Jamaica; 280,000 lbs., $3,080, Cuba; 7,180 lbs., $240, San Domingo; 290,950 lbs., $8,995, Argentina; 6,003 lbs., $155, Brazil; 2,359 lbs., $54., Venezuela; 580 lbs., $17, Dutch East Indies; 2,347 lbs., $74, Colombia; 193,384 lbs., $8,581, Italy; 148,741 lbs., $4,082, Norway; 1,100 lbs., $80, Spain; 563 lbs., $25, Colombia; 4,072 lbs., $131, Australia.

SODA, CAUSTIC—473,975 lbs., $24,488, France; 420,963 lbs., $21,509, Italy; 222,909 lbs., $8,674, Netherlands; 55,871 lbs., $2,161, Sweden; 6,750 lbs., $267, Costa Rica; 17,960 lbs., $844, Nicaragua; 4,257 lbs., $192, San Domingo; 128,064 lbs., $4,226, Argentina; 153,620 lbs., $4,865, Brazil; 46,726 lbs., $1,950, Colombia; 22,341 lbs., $920, Ecuador; 31,984 lbs., $1,236, Venezuela; 57,800 lbs., $2,315, Australia; 519,450 lbs., $10,089, France; 114,427 lbs., $7,500, Italy; 12,825 lbs., $436, England; 234,763 lbs., $8,842, Argentina; 12,925 lbs., $619, Colombia; 4,195 lbs., $169, Venezuela; 212,720 lbs., $9,469, Italy; 27,000 lbs., $1,102, Cuba; 190,852 lbs., $6,752, Australia; 33,857 lbs., $1,351, New Zealand; 49,049 lbs., $1,001, France; 40,500 lbs., $3,916, Sweden; 6,750 lbs., $228, Cuba; 3,255 lbs., $171, Colombia; 94,170 lbs., $4,185, Australia.

SODA, SAL—1,480 lbs., $21, Dutch West Indies; 260 lbs., $11, San Domingo; 4,125 lbs., $57, Panama; 1,875 lbs., $21, Jamaica; 1,548 lbs., $17, Iceland; 11,135 lbs., $223, Sweden; 1,875 lbs., $20, Jamaica.

SODIUM ACETATE—6,819 lbs., $818, England; 4,664 lbs., $700, Australia; 2,499 lbs., $398, New Zealand.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—30,400 lbs., $3,472, France; 5,118 lbs., $1,541, Portugal; 20,000 lbs.,

Exportations—*Cont'd*

$340, Newfoundland; 2,159 lbs., $53, San Domingo; 720 lbs., $31, Brazil; 1,120 lbs., $24, Costa Rica; 2,675 lbs., $53, Jamaica; 1,244 lbs., $43, Colombia; 2,525 lbs., $62, Venezuela; 5,600 lbs., $1,534, Denmark; 300 lbs., $5, Australia; 70 lbs., $20, Spain; 6,630 lbs., $151, Jamaica; 2000 lbs., $42, British West Indies; 180 lbs., $18, Colombia.

SODIUM CYANIDE—109 lbs., $22, Brazil; 100 lbs., $40, Colombia.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—545 lbs., $12, Dutch East Indies; 225 lbs., $4, Colombia; 2,200 lbs., $55, New Zealand; 4,470 lbs., $270, Australia.

SODIUM NITRATE—339,700 lbs., $10,392, Cuba; 44,800 lbs., $2,016, Norway.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—10,000 lbs., $350, England; 2,500 lbs., $175, Scotland; 11,200 lbs., $1,232, Australia; 20,000 lbs., $800, England.

SODIUM SALTS—$3,000, France; $9,645, Italy; $13, Cuba; $21, Dutch West Indies; $31, Colombia; $77, Peru; $293, Venezuela; $1,195, Denmark; $38, Panama; $18, Colombia; $2,790, France; $1,000, Norway; $21, British West Indies; $140, New Zealand.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—25 lbs., $58, Cuba; 22 lbs., $59, Brazil; 128 lbs., $263, Australia; 700 lbs., $1,500, England; 25 lbs., $49, Newfoundland; 2,000 lbs., $4,106, France.

SODIUM SILICATE—18,378 lbs., $202, Cuba; 4,480 lbs., $196, England; 3,096 lbs., $38, Colombia; 653 lbs., $13, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHATE—1,000 lbs., $13, Venezuela; 8,317 lbs., $304, Australia; 515 lbs., $12, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—755 lbs., $26, Salvador; 2,215 lbs., $97, Chile; 14,877 lbs., $439, Uruguay; 46,098 lbs., $1,577, British West Africa.

SODIUM SULPHITE—11,396 lbs., $500, Italy; 2,000 lbs., $43, Colombia.

SPONGES—577 lbs., $520, Denmark; 241 lbs., $170, Argentina; 70 lbs., $54, Australia.

SULPHUR—25 tons, $656, Australia; 3 tons, $103, Peru.

TOLUOL—23,250 lbs., $11,210, England.

TRINITROTOLUOL—524,238 lbs., $508,565, Russia in Europe; 560,475 lbs., $543,660, Russia in Europe.

VEGETABLE WAX—31,005 lbs., $975, Italy.

ZINC OXIDE—216 lbs., $28, Costa Rica; 5,000 lbs., $525, Panama; 4,672 lbs., $512, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., $230, San Domingo; 532 lbs., $145, Venezuela; 5,300 lbs., $350, Panama; 6,250 lbs., $741, England; 112 lbs., $16, Panama; 222 lbs., $27, Cuba; 161,850 lbs., $19,982, Australia.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 7 to October 16, 1916

ACID—
5 drs., cresylic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
35 csks., oxalic, Perth Amboy Chemical Co., Christiania.
50 bbls., cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
30 csks., cresylic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hull.
21 drs., cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Hull.
1 dr., cresylic, R. Donnelly, Hull.

ALCOHOL—66 drs., butyl, Dupont De Nemours Powder Co., Hull.

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
45 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
30 csks., lump, C. P. Field & Co., Bristol.

BALSAM—
15 cs., tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
14 cs., tolu, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Colombia.

BARK—
161 bs., quillaja, A. Gibbs & Co., South Pacific.
1,739 bgs., 1,430 bgs., mangrove, British Consul, Kingston.

BEANS—
10 cs., vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
150 cs., American Trading Co., London.
97 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.

CASEIN—
250 bgs., De Neuflize & Co., La Pallice.
200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., La Pallice.
1,000 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Buenos Ayres.
446 bgs., Mercantile Warehouse Co., Buenos Ayres.
80 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London.
146 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
20 bgs., C. T. Howe, London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4 cs., A. A. Stillwell & Co., Marseilles.

COCAINE—
5 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, South Pacific.

CUTCH—
403 bxs., British Consul, Calcutta.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
48 bs., A. Stallmann & Co., Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
840 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
1,673 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Curacao.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
25 csks., orchil liquor, Reade, Holliday & Son, London.
2 cs., indigo, C. F. Hernandez & Co., Cartagena.
22 bgs., annatto, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
36 sacks, cochineal, Mercantile Bank Americas, South Pacific.

ESSENCE—
55 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Naples.
25 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Naples.
9 cs., orange, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston.
20 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
25 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
8 demijohns, J. Manheimer, Marseilles.
20 pgs., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
30 cs., rosewood essence, Morana & Co., Marseilles.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
2 drs., citronella, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Colombo.
1 dr., citronella, Ed. Hills Sons, & Co., Colombo.
6 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.

FLOWERS—
61 bs., various, London City & Midland Bank, Leghorn.
35 bs., McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.

FULLER'S EARTH—
400 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bro., London.

GUMS—
10 cs., tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.

GLYCERIN—
40 drs., saponified, Marx & Rawolle, Buenos Ayres.
43 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Buenos Ayres.

HERBS—
364 bgs., medicinal, F. Navarro, Almeria.
14 bgs., medicinal, Lehn & Fink, Leghorn.

IODINE—
124 kegs, 112 bbls., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

IRON OXIDE—
45 csks., Fernbron Metal Paint Co., Bristol.
34 csks., Heller & Merz Co., Hull.

LACTIC FERMENT—
1 cse., Amerman & Patterson, Copenhagen.

LEAVES—
30 bs., medicinal, A. Joensson, Genoa.
19 bs., senna, A. Hirsch & Co., London.
17 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
45 bs., digitalis, G. Rosen & Co., Valencia.
26 bs., medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
390 bs., wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

LICORICE—
210 bxs., paste, Henry Utard, Barcelona.

LIME CARBONATE—
100 csks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.

LOGWOOD—
500 tons, L. Curmerizco, Jacmel.

MYROBALANS—
6,000 pockets, British Consul, Calcutta.

NAPHTHALENE—
52 csks., flake, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
52 csks., flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Hull.

NUX VOMICA—
486 bgs., Mercantile Bank of India, London.
200 pockets, Winter Son & Co., Calcutta.

OILS—
10 cs., chaulmoogra, Parke, Davis & Co., Calcutta.
75 bbls., rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
25 csks., creosote, White Tar Co., Hull.
130 csks., saponified creosote, Merck & Co., Hull.
99 csks., palm, Thornett & Felix, Marseilles.
170 drs., fusel, Secretary of Confederation, Hull.
130 pgs., creosote saponified, Merck & Co., Hull.
200 csks., creosote, Northeastern Co., Hull.
12 bbls., creosote, R. Donnelly, Hull.

PERFUMERY—
3 cs., Dodge & Olcott & Co., Bordeaux.
6 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux.
5 cs., Morgan Sunset Line, Bordeaux.
2 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
28 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
59 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
44 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
6 cs., B. Levy, Bordeaux.
6 cs., Elson & Brewer, Bordeaux.
32 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
21 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
5 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
200 bgs., Robin & Haas, Buenos Ayres.
512 bgs., New York Dyewood Extract Co., Buenos Ayres.

ROOTS—
10 bgs., gentian, E. Lilly & Co., Barcelona.
60 bgs., orris, Colgate & Co., Leghorn.
2 cs., 60 bgs., orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.

SALTPETER—
2,565 bgs., Dupont De Nemours Co., London.

SPICES—
163 bs., cinnamon, Forst & Cundil, Colombo.
25 bs., cinnamon chips, J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Colombo.
33 bgs., African chillies, Frame & Co., Hull.
220 bgs., pimento, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

SOAP—
200 bxs., castile, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Leghorn.

SODIUM BISULPHITE—
1 cs., Heyman & Fisher, London.

SODIUM CYANIDE—
100 cs., United States Smelting Co., London.
150 cs., Carr Bros., Glasgow.
200 cs., Abangarez Goldfields Co., Glasgow.

WAX—
2,176 bgs., paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Calcutta.
62 cs., bees, W. Witte & Co., Calcutta.
126 bgs., bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
14 bgs., bees, J. De Porry, Anx Cayes.
1 cs., bees, W. & A. Leaman, Jeremie.
20 bs., bees, H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix.
10 bgs., bees, A. Behrens & Co., Port de Paix.
5 bgs., bees, W. & A. Leaman, Port de Paix.

ESSENTIAL OIL MARKETS

George Lueders & Company, New York, comment as follows on essential oils in their latest market report:

OIL OF ALMONDS BITTER—The situation has become more difficult; there is less oil offered and prices are consequently higher. Artificial oil, strictly free from chlorine, is unobtainable.

OIL OF BERGAMOT—The prices in Messina are held very high, far higher than in this market. There is a difference of about $1 per pound, between the two markets. With the new crop prices will probably be lower.

OIL OF CARAWAY AND OIL OF CARVOL—The offers from Holland continue at advancing figures, with only small quantities available.

OIL OF CLOVES—The spice is slightly higher, and the offers for future delivery seem to maintain the higher figure. The oil consequently has slightly advanced. We distill this oil now in large proportions, and we expect soon to be able to catch up with the demand.

OIL OF CORIANDER—It seems that a very large shipment finally reached England, after a delay of many months, and the larger part of it was sold here to arrive, beginning at lower figures and gradually increasing prices at the end. We believe that the present market price is interesting, inasmuch as additional shipments are very doubtful.

OIL OF GERANIUM—There is considerable scarcity of stocks. There is no report that the crop has been a failure, but we believe that the difficulties under which this oil is produced at present have much to do with the scarcity, and the consequently higher prices. Coal is practically unobtainable in these districts, or at impossible prices, and distilling with heating material other than coal is slow and difficult. Furthermore, France has need of all her sons, and has extended the age limit and called out a great many of the distillers who supplied us. At present there is no outlook that prices might decline, but the opposite is more likely.

OIL OF LEMON—At this writing prices in Italy are advancing, both for old and for new crop. We cannot say whether this is in sympathy with bergamot and orange, or due to large demand. The arrival of the new crop will have to be awaited before anything can be stated regarding future prices.

OIL OF ORANGE—Prices are very firm and very high, and the West India orange has, no doubt, been advanced in sympathy with the Messina oil. The present high prices for the Messina oil have been maintained for a considerable time, and the new crop, which was at first offered at about 50 cents lower per pound, is getting nearer the price of the old crop, that means, is also advancing. Probably this oil will continue high during the first part of the coming year.

OIL OF PATCHOULY—We have distilled several lots, however, with very poor result as far as the percentage of oil is concerned. The prices had recently weakened somewhat, however, considering the large demand from abroad, the prices have lately stiffened and the outlook is not for lower figures for some time to come.

OIL OF PETITGRAIN—Offers have been scarce and limited from Paraguay. Considering the high prices for bergamot, the present price of petitgrain is still interesting. This oil is a very good and satisfactory substitute for bergamot.

OIL OF PINE NEEDLES—We have succeeded in obtaining an excellent quality of oil, which in chemical properties is not only equal, but slightly superior to the Siberian oil, which was imported to such a large extent before the war. The Siberian oil still seems to be available, however, at prices which appear to us entirely out of proportion to the conditions which may have been caused by the war. The oil is quoted from England at $2.50 per pound, in bond, or $3.00 laid down. We can supply this oil at less than one-third, and, as stated, of a quality at least equal to the Siberian oil.

OIL OF ROSE—Little can be stated about the future. It is only certain that the future does not look very promising, insofar as the arrivals of any of the present stocks in Bulgaria are far remote. Nothing can come out of Bulgaria; even the dangerous route via Greece is now eliminated. The stocks here are small. We have disposed of most of our holdings, which we held on consignment, and we can only look for almost prohibitive prices as soon as the large stocks which had been sent here shortly before the war are consumed.

OIL OF WINTERGREEN NATURAL—This oil has been in abundant supply, and it seems that far more is produced now than formerly. As far as chemical tests could ascertain, the deliveries have proven to be of genuine quality.

OIL OF BIRCH—This oil is also in good supply, and the prohibitive prices of last year will probably not easily govern again.

RECOVERY OF POTASH FROM ALUNITE

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16—Of interest to those who are trying to develop potash on a commercial scale from the alunite deposits discovered in central Utah is a professional paper just published by the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 415, "The Recovery of Potash from Alunite." The bulletin, which is highly technical in character, discusses the six general schemes which have been proposed for the utilization of this ore and gives the results of original laboratory investigations made by the Department's scientists. The paper also discusses certain economic factors which appear to have an important bearing upon the commercial production of potash and other products from this mineral. The bulletin will be supplied to mineralogists, chemists, and others interested as long as the Department's supply for free distribution lasts.

LECTURES ON EXPLOSIVE MAKING

A very interesting lecture on the manufacture and testing of explosives was given by Dr. Charles L. Reese, chemical director of the DuPont Company, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York Division, at its meeting of October 10.

While it was impossible to cover the field very thoroughly in the time allotted, Dr. Reese divided his subject into three main parts: black powder, smokeless powder and high explosives. He then covered the general phases of the manufacture and testing of these various products, showing some very interesting exhibits and lantern slides. He described very thoroughly the importance of uniformity in explosives for the modern guns, and the methods employed to obtain it.

Pictures were also shown of the application of high explosives to peaceful enterprises, such as farming, engineering, etc.

HEARING ON STANDARDS FOR SPICES

At a hearing held on Monday afternoon by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards held in room 918 of the Appraisers' Warehouse, 641 Washington street, New York, about twenty importers and grinders of spices were represented. They were summoned to give their views regarding the changes to be made in the standards for spices promulgated in 1906. Dr. C. L. Alsberg of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington presided.

The recommendations of the Committee will be sent to John Clarke, secretary of the American Spice Trade Association, and by him circulated among the trade for further comment and suggestions.

E. F. Drew & Company, New York, dealers in vegetable oils, have been incorporated under the laws of Delaware for $350,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Robert J. Frick is receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon his recent election to the presidency of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Mr. Frick has been an active member of various committees of the association for years, a druggist of Louisville, secretary of the Kentucky Druggists' Association, active in the Louisville organization, and editor of the Kentucky Druggist, official organ of the state organization. He is also a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

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